SUFFRAGE NEWS
NATIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL
POLITICAL, SOCIAL
ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL

The Woman's Journal

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PARTIAL SUFFRAGE BILL WINS FAVOR IN OHIO HOUSE

Representative Reynolds's Measure Passes 72 to 50 after Long Debate—Heaviest Opposition Comes From Cincinnati Wets—Bill Calls for Addition of Three Words to Present Code

OTHER MEASURES MEET WOMEN'S OPPOSITION

After two hours of heated debate, in which the opponents of Representative Reynolds's bill to give Ohio women Presidential suffrage argued long and bitterly against it, the roll call showed a clear majority in favor. The vote stood 72 to 50.

Throngs of women filled the galleries of the legislative chamber and overflowed into hallways, and even down the stairways into the lobby. On motion by Representative Chapman, they were allowed to enter the chamber and stand behind the bar in the rear.

Cincinnati Opposed

The strongest opposition came from members from the liquor stronghold, who stood solidly against the bill—regardless of their political affiliations. Led by Max Friedman, a young member of the delegation, they denounced bitterly the plan to widen suffrage, and frequently indulged in emphatic protests. But the majority were in full agreement with Mr. Reynolds, and accepted his declaration that "the leaders on both sides are for it. All that is needed is a little courage and a little sense of fair play."

Question Senate Action

While it seems probable that the Senate will follow the lead of the House in passing favorably upon the bill, the Holden resolution which proposes a constitutional amendment for full suffrage has already passed the Senate. Senator Holden's resolution came before the Senate before the Reynolds bill was introduced in the House, and action upon it preceded the vote upon the Reynolds bill.

Platt Bill Ignored

One of the features outstanding in the whole matter was the introduction of two bills to give extended suffrage without even a reques' from the Suffrage Association. Representative Platt, Republican, introduced an amendment for the entire section of the code which applies to presidential electors, and this bill was disregarded only because the Reynolds bill offered a more direct and easy way to bring about the same results. The Holden resolution was coldly received because the women saw in it an attempt to side-track the presidential suffrage bill.

Only Three Words in Amendment

The Reynolds bill is probably the simplest one on record, as it calls for the addition of but three words to the existing code. To the section which gives women the vote for members of boards of education would be added the words "and presidential electors."

The Vote by Parties

With the exception of the Cincinnati delegation, Republicans were more favorable than Democrats. Thirty-two Republicans voted in favor of the measure, while twelve, ten of whom are from Cincinnati, voted against it. On the Democratic side 40 members voted in the affirmative, while 28 were opposed. The Franklin and Montgomery county delegations, each of which is Democratic, cast solid votes against suffrage.

The Women Who Worked

Of the many workers who were at the capitol and took active part in helping along the bill, among the most valuable were Miss Zara Dupont, Miss Hilda Hulhauser and Mrs. Zell Hart Deming. They watched the work of the committee before the bill came up for action, and were busy about the House. The women's activities during the discussion and action of the Senate will be guided by Miss Elizabeth Hauser.

11 WOMEN LEGISLATE IN FIVE STATES

Figures in the hands of the National American Woman Suffrage Association show that there are eleven women at desks in the lower houses of five different States, in 1917: Washington has one, Mrs. Ina P. Williams (R.); Montana has two, Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway (D.), Mrs. Emma A. Ingalls (R.); Arizona has three, Mrs. Rosa McKay (D.), Mrs. George B. Marsh (D.), and Mrs. Pauline O'Neil (D.); Utah has four, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Hayward (D.), Mrs. Grace Stratton-Airey (D.), Mrs. Daisy C. Allen (D.), Mrs. Alma Greenwood (D.); Oregon has one, Mrs. Alexander Thompson (D.). It will be seen that nine of the eleven are Democrats and two Republicans.

HARDING WARNS IOWA NOT TO DROP SUFFRAGE

Iowa Governor Boosts Chances for New Referendum by Inaugural Address

Des Moines, Iowa.—Governor Harding's reminder to the Legislature last week, that the woman suffrage amendment should not be shelved without very careful consideration, is hailed by Iowa women as an excellent omen for future success.

Rose L. Geyer, press chairman for the State Association, gave out this statement to the Des Moines Register and Leader on hearing of the Governor's move:

"It gives the suffrage amendment a tremendous lever and impetus. The fact that Governor Harding considered the suffrage situation of sufficient import to include it in his message (a thing no Governor has done before), and to suggest that the amendment shall not be shelved in the committees, but shall be given open discussion on the floor, will prove of immense influence.

"Governor Harding does not treat it as a temporary issue, either, but as one which has come to stay and must be dealt with by the men of Iowa. I do not see how the amendment can be shelved now. It will have to be discussed in the open, and we are not afraid of that. We shall have a record of how the representatives of each county stand on the question."

INDIANA HOUSE MAY VOTE SOON

Representative Alldredge Uncovers Plan to Impair Partial Bill—Expect House to Advance Bill to Let Senate Bear Responsibility of Final Outcome

The passing of the constitutional convention bill by the Indiana House and Senate insures the submission of a suffrage referendum to the voters of Indiana in 1918. The Indiana Times says:

With the enactment of the constitutional convention bill, and with statutory, State-wide prohibition ready for passage, the part suffrage cause gains tremendously. For the cumulative momentum of No. 1, the constitutional convention, and No. 2, prohibition, puts suffrage across with a whirl. In addition to this momentum, suffrage is pledged by both the Democratic and Republican national platforms of 1916.

"But the best argument of all in favor of the part suffrage bill is found in the prohibition measure. State-wide prohibition can be made a sure-fire success in Indiana with the help of women's votes. It is understood Gov. Goodrich takes this view, and that the same idea rules among Democratic leaders."

While taking a trial poll of the House, Representative Alldredge had discovered a plan to impair his bill by riddling it with weakening clauses. Enemies of the bill were busy with a determined effort to place the partial suffrage bill in the joker column. Representative Mason came to the aid of Alldredge, and they both reported to Speaker Eshbach they did not want the bill handed down till the afternoon of Feb. 5. The Speaker complied with the request.

Suffrage hopes brightened when it was learned that there was a safe majority in the House, and that the lower body wanted to be the first to pass the amendment, so as to throw the responsibility of its final disposal on the Senate.

The suffrage support was tested in the Senate, and after a vote was taken on propositions vitally connected with suffrage senators who oppose the movement ment said they believed the bill will be passed. Twenty-seven senators opposed returning the bill to the rights and franchise committee, where it had been slumbering for some time without any action being taken. It is expected these senators will support the bill and that others will join them.

Opposition to hurried movement of the bill developed, and although Senators Chambers and Robinson endeavored to line up sufficient support to pass the bill, it became apparent the opposition might be too strong to permit it.

Richard M. Vesey of Ft. Wayne, who, has been reported as opposed to the partial bill, came out last week with a denial of the rumor. He said: "I have never given anybody any right to think that I was not for suffrage, and I don't think I have been quoted fairly in the matter. I am for suffrage and I do not believe the women should be forced to await action by the constitutional convention. When the bill comes down in the House I propose making a speech in its favor."

Members of the Huntington Equal Franchise League sent nearly 100 telegrams to Senators Fleming and Van Auken urging their support for the partial suffrage measure.

SOME DEGREE OF FRANCHISE IS TO BE GRANTED SOON

Committee on English Electoral Reform Decides 'Right' Can No Longer Be Be Monopolized—Age Limit of Thirty Years Proposed

AMERICAN COMMENT ON ENGLISH CONCESSION

London, England.—The Committee on Electoral Reform in its report has confirmed the main features of the forecasts published regarding votes for women.

By a majority of the committee it was decided that some measure of woman suffrage should be conferred. The majority also were of the opinion that if Parliament passed such a measure the franchise should be given to women already entitled to vote at municipal elections, but that such women should not vote in Parliamentary elections until they attained a specified age, which the majority of the committee, it is said, thought should be between thirty and thirty-five years. The object was to keep women in the minority as voters.

On hearing of this reported decision on the part of the Electoral Reform Committee, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt made the following statement:

"Prejudice against women as voters is disappearing in instalments. All over the world men are slowly beginning to understand that women must ultimately be enfranchised. But they are still reluctant to admit that women hold equal interest in the government and should therefore hold equal rights with men. Consequently continual effort is being made to place them, on one pretext or another, in a different classification from men. In the compromise suggested by the London Committee on Electoral Reform, an arbitrary age qualification is the chosen pretext.

"But I believe the time is rapidly approaching when the last trace of this reluctance will have disappeared, and women will be given suffrage on equal terms with men. Until then, the American woman will prove as reluctant as her English sister to recognize any invidious distinction regarding qualification for the franchise to be made between man and woman."

The leader of the New York Suffrage Association, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, remarked that no greater age limit for women than for men would even be considered in the United States.

"Either all American women will gain the vote, or none. And it's going to be all. Certainly no restriction as to age, such as was contained in the report issued last night in London, giving the vote only to women above thirty, would be possible in this country, where, unlike England, universal franchise exists among the men.

"But, while no such compromise could be effected in the United States, the British women ought to welcome such a concession as a great stride toward the ultimate success of universal suffrage—a stride which must prove the forerunner of other steps in the same direction. Once give women of thirty the vote in England, and it will not be long before they obtain the franchise at an equal age with men."

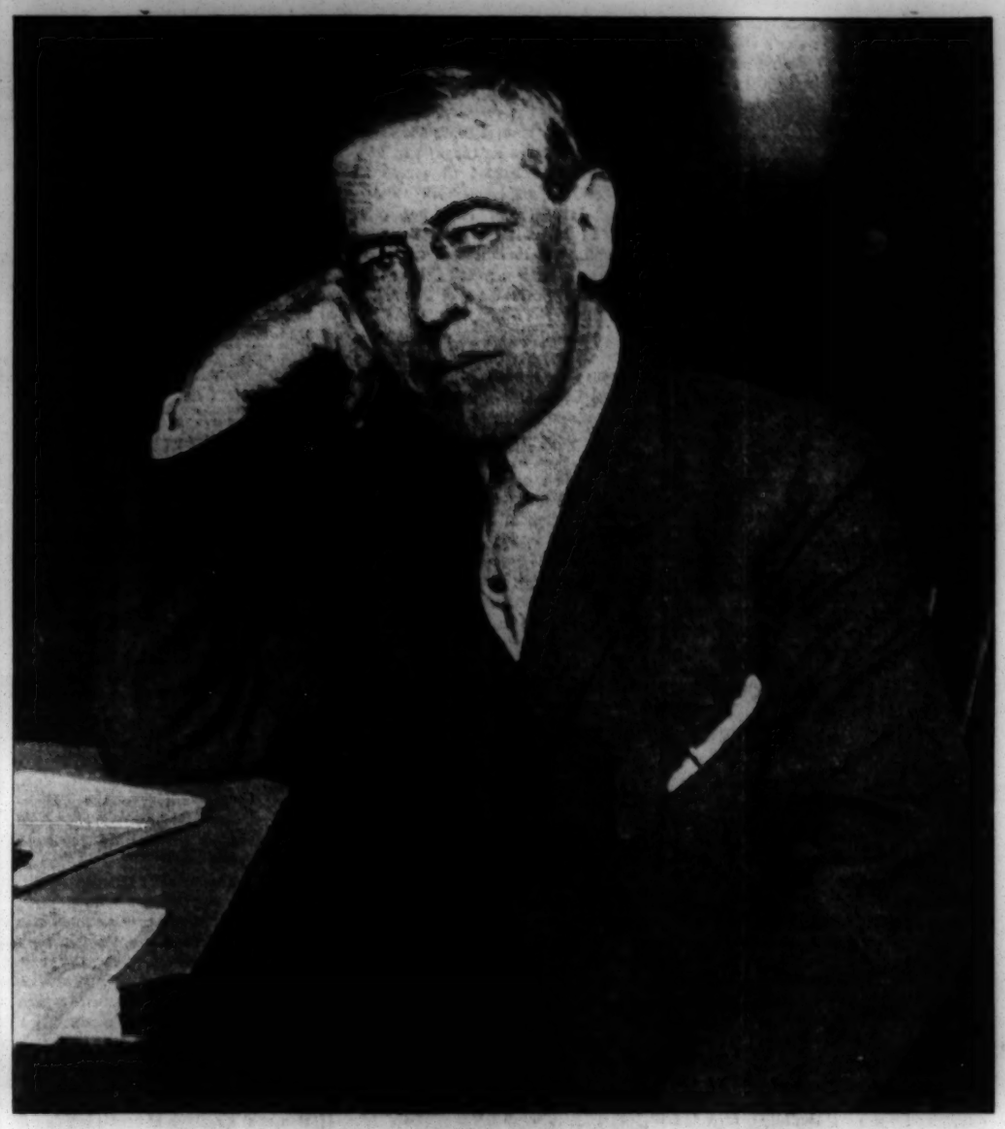
GIVES TOWNS RIGHT TO RUN BUSINESS

Farmers Non-Partisan League Has Radical Constitutional Provision

A new constitution embodying the various reforms desired by the Farmers' Nonpartisan League has been prepared and introduced in the North Dakota House of Representatives. Among other things, it gives the State and the cities and towns the right to engage in any line of business. This is common in Europe, and has proved very advantageous; but here conservative courts have held it to be unconstitutional—as when the government of Schenectady, N. Y., was not allowed to furnish ice to the citizens at cost.

If the new constitution is passed by both houses in North Dakota, it will go to a popular vote in June. Otherwise the process of amending the constitution will require several years. The Farmers' Nonpartisan League controls the House, but half of the Senate consists of hold-over members elected before the league came into existence. At least six of these must vote with the 19 Nonpartisan members to submit the new constitution.

The Illinois State Senate has voted for a constitutional convention. The proposal must pass both branches of the Legislature and then be submitted to the male voters.



THE PRESIDENT.

MURRAY OFFERS CUMULATIVE PLAN TO GRANT 'VOTE'

Oklahoman's Idea Gives More Than One Vote to Citizen, Based on Marriage, Number of Children, Education and Naval Service — State Supervises Registration

Representative William H. Murray of Oklahoma, on Feb. 2, introduced in Congress a somewhat fantastic plan for universal suffrage as a substitute for the Federal Amendment asked by the suffragists. It provides in substance:

"Every citizen of the United States over 21 years of age shall be a legal voter in all the elections in the several States of the United States and entitled to cast one vote; and every such legal voter who is lawfully married and who has lived continuously with his or her spouse for at least 12 months prior to any election in any State shall in addition be entitled to an extra vote; and every such legal voter who is head of a family and has at least two minor children depending upon him or her for support and education shall be entitled to one extra vote; and every such legal voter who has been educated or who has mastered the curriculum (which curriculum shall be uniform throughout the United States) up to and including the eighth grade fixed for schools, academies and colleges, shall be entitled to one extra vote; and every such legal voter who hereafter shall have served in the naval or military forces of the United States in any war against a foreign enemy and shall have been honorably discharged shall be entitled to one extra vote.

"The several States shall have power to provide, as a condition of voting, for registration of all legal voters, classifying them with reference to the number of votes to which each may be entitled; and may prescribe as a condition of such registration residence in the State, county, and precinct in which such legal voter desires to vote; provided, that the several States shall have the power to limit suffrage or disfranchise idiots or insane persons and all persons supported in alms houses or other asylums at public expense; persons of debauched, vicious or licentious habits, and persons convicted of crime; provided, that no citizen of the United States shall be denied the right of suffrage on account of sex, nativity, religion, race or previous condition of servitude."

WILSON PRAISES DAKOTA'S VOTE

Bismarck, N. D.—Governor Frazier has received a congratulatory letter from President Woodrow Wilson, which was read Jan. 29, in the State Senate. He said, in part:

"My interest in the extension of suffrage to women is, as you know, very great, and I feel that every step in this direction should receive the most cordial endorsement and recognition."

NEWSPAPERS TO ISSUE SPECIALS

Country-Wide Press Demonstration Planned by National Association This Month—Editors Generally Hospitable to Idea

Plans for the gigantic, many-in-one special suffrage edition of newspapers are maturing rapidly under the direction of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Thanks to the interest and good will of editors and newspaper proprietors, there will be enough papers in line to plaster the country west to the Rockies and south to the Gulf with a huge suffrage sheet.

The week chosen for this demonstration is Feb. 19-26, though some papers will not have their special editions until during the first week of March. Four pages of suffrage features have been prepared by the National for the use of plate-using papers, and various special features are at the command of the large dailies that are to give special space to suffrage during February. Among the latter as now listed are the Baltimore American, the Detroit Journal, the Providence Journal, the Providence Times, the St. Paul Daily News, the Minneapolis Daily News, the Duluth Herald, etc.

Oklahoma newspapers are pledging special support in view of the imminence of suffrage as a campaign issue in that State. North Dakota suffragists find editors very hospitable to the idea of the special editions because of the great suffrage victory just won in that State. Georgia suffragists report a fine prospect for the plan. South Carolina is interested. So is Nebraska. It would seem from present indications that every section of the country will be covered.

COMMISSION WILL MANAGE LESLIE BEQUEST

Mrs. Jean Norris to be Attorney for New Corporation—Members Receive No Remuneration and Fund Will Not Contribute to Regular Running Expenses of Association

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, residuary legatee under the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie, has issued the following statement with regard to plans for the use of the Leslie funds to advance the suffrage cause:

A corporation, probably to be called The Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, will be established at once under the law of the State of New York. Mrs. Jean Norris, attorney, has the matter in hand. Mrs. Leslie's will made the following provisions:

"All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, whatsoever and wheresoever situate whereof I may be seized or possessed, or to which I may be in any manner entitled at the time of my death, including the amount of any legacies hereinbefore given which may for any reason lapse or fail, I do give, devise and bequeath unto my friend, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of the city of New York. It is my expectation and wish that she turn all of my said residuary estate into cash, and apply the whole thereof as she shall think most advisable to the furtherance of the cause of Woman's Suffrage, to which she has so worthily devoted so many years of her life, and that she shall make suitable provision, so that in case of her death any balance thereof remaining unexpended may be applied and expended in the same way; but this expression of my wish and expectation is not to be taken as creating any trust or as limiting or affecting the character of the gift to her, which I intend to be absolute and unrestricted."

Mrs. Catt will turn over to the Commission the administration of the fund, and share with other members of the corporation the responsibility of making plans for the disbursements and carrying them into effect. There will be five incorporators, who by vote will add to the membership of the Commission until it numbers fifteen. These incorporators will be:

Carrie Chapman Catt, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell, Massachusetts.

Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio.

Mrs. Winston Churchill, New Hampshire.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, Illinois.

The rules governing the Commission will be:

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NATIONAL CRISIS ROUSES WOMEN TO ACTIVITY

Leaders of National Association Summoned to Make Plans For Giving Efficient Aid to Country—Ready to Equal European Women in Making Sacrifices

MEETING AT WASHINGTON FEBRUARY 23 TO 25

Following immediately upon President Wilson's action severing diplomatic relations with the German government, the women of the nation have begun to shape definite plans by which they may serve their country in case of need.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has issued a call for a meeting of the Executive Council of the Association, representing every State in the Union, to decide upon the most effective service the members can render the nation in this time of stress. The meeting will be held in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 23 to 25, inclusive.

"If we are to be dragged into war, this is no time to offer pointless promises of assistance," said Mrs. Catt, when interviewed directly after her call had been issued.

"In the beginning of the European war the women were uncertain what they could do and whether they were wanted, while the government underestimated their capacity and hesitated to call upon them for any service.

"The result has been serious economic mistakes, for which those countries are paying dearly. To avoid these blunders, we propose to consider the capacity of women to help in our own crisis and to make a definite proposal to the government which we can guarantee to carry out successfully."

The first cry in Great Britain was for munitions. Contracts were scattered everywhere among companies that could and companies that could not fill them. High wages finally attracted enough men to earn more money than ever before. Then the government found it needed these men elsewhere. It pulled them out of the factories and put them in the trenches, where they earned but little. Women were substituted for them in factories at low wages, but not until they had marched the streets of London demanding that they be given an opportunity to work. It was a mistake not to take the women at first. It was unnecessary to cause an economic revolution by substituting women for men on a new scale of wages, and introducing in factories under stress of great demand for products a large number of untrained hands which might have been trained earlier under a more intelligent system.

The National Woman Suffrage Association is equipped to render genuine service. When it has been determined what that service shall be, it has an organization in almost every Congressional district in the country, a State organization in each State, and auxiliary organizations in the large cities. Its membership exceeds two million women. Scores of other organizations in every part of the country are offering aid of every sort.

PRESIDENT SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

In Midst of Crisis, Statesmen Express Satisfaction on North Dakota Victory

Washington, D. C.—Although President Wilson and Senator Borah do not agree on foreign policies, and the President and Senator Sheppard do not agree on the unft which shall regulate the liquor traffic, and Senators Curtis and Clapp do not agree on the policy of the Republican party, they all agree in endorsing the constructive work being done for suffrage by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Letters of congratulation from six members of the Senate on the passage of the presidential and municipal suffrage bill in North Dakota, have been received by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Senators Borah, Sheppard, Curtis, Clapp, Gallivan and Cummins.

As a matter of historic interest it is stated that President Wilson's letter to Mrs. Catt is the first instance in the

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BREEZY BITS FROM THE CAPITAL

News and Gossip Wherein Happenings Great and Small are Related by Mrs. Moque

Washington, D. C.—Never before in all the long history of years of suffrage work in Washington can anyone remember a time when so much good suffrage propaganda could be gathered in every direction. Every paper prints suffrage items in each issue, and suffrage ideas and suffrage talk are becoming actually the fashion, in social circles, where "the cause" was actually tabooed not so very long ago.

By the recent acquisition of the beautiful Hemmick mansion, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, as Headquarters, the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the several affiliated organizations of the District find themselves for the first time possessed of a long needed home in the capital city. For years past, the Congressional Committee (both under Mrs. Frank Roessing, and previously, when headed by Mrs. Medill McCormick) had to content itself with a small suite of rooms in the Munsey Building. These offices, while commodious for the work of the committee, lacked sufficient space for meetings of the Equal Suffrage College Club, the Political Study Club and other loyal organizations working strenuously to uphold the dignified plans and policies of the parent body, and were consequently forced to secure outside accommodations, at both trouble and expense. Beside it was often most difficult, for strangers particularly, to locate the National Association's representatives.

The House of Hospitality

The new Headquarters is already often smilingly alluded to by its friends as "The House of Hospitality," and as well it is jocularly spoken of as "The House of Teas." Both designations are literally true. One of the most charming features of the well-known residence (for years the home of Secretary Root, Lars Anderson, Mrs. Christian Hemmick and other prominent Washingtonians) is the fact that Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, and the other women who now make the house their home, have in a short time with truly feminine adaptability transformed the huge, roomy establishment into a homelike domicile where the most affable hospitality is dispensed at weekly teas, and where the suffragists of the country, and other friends "within the gates," are welcome at all times.

A description of the house which merely gives you the number of the rooms, and their size, cannot afford any adequate idea of it, for it is no exaggeration to say that it must be seen to be appreciated. It is situated on Rhode Island Avenue, in a still fine residence district, on a broad, well-paved avenue, beautiful with old trees. It is conveniently located between the two principal car lines, so that it can be reached without trouble from any portion of the city.

Mrs. Christian Hemmick, the owner of the property, is not only a suffragist, but an artist of much ability. She has generously left many fine works of art upon the walls, the majority of them paintings which are the result of her own skill with the brush. Every room of the mansion is appropriately and harmoniously furnished.

The drawing room, in which most of the social functions are held, has a fine mantelpiece, reaching almost to the beamed ceiling, with a roomy grate in which a fire of roaring logs adds a subtle charm to the majestic room with its high-backed carved Jacobean chairs and rich furnishings. A large imported tapestry decorates one wall, and the finishing touch to the harmonious effect of the *tout ensemble* is afforded by the glowing tones of the oriental rugs which cover the handsome hard-wood floor. The apartment, while very large, is so tastefully furnished that it affords visitors a delightful surprise, it is so homelike, and they remember it with pleasure.

The Bazaar in March

A bazaar is announced for the maintenance fund of Headquarters. It is to be held in March for three days. The opening night will be on Mi-carême, mid-Lent coming this year on March 15. At this time a grand ball will be given with dancing in the state dining room, a place where many splendid functions were held when the house was a private residence, the home of Secretary Root, and other notables. Earlier in the evening those attending the bazaar will enjoy a short entertainment, under the artistic direction of Mrs. Glenna Smith Tinnin, whose talent is well known. Mrs. Tinnin will be remembered as the efficient chairman of the Decorating Committee at the last convention of the N. A. W. S. A. held in Washington, in the large ball room of the New Willard Hotel. The artistic effect of her color scheme and the beauty of the decorations were a matter of comment. Mrs. Tinnin's name is also well known as a leading woman in suffrage work. She was the first President of the Washington Woman Suffrage Council, the sturdy little organization which was formed, primarily, to show undivided allegiance to the mother association, and to second in every way the wishes of the Congressional Committee.

It has been a matter of much satisfaction to the women getting up the bazaar to note the general desire of all the organizations affiliated with the N. A. W. S. A. to aid generously in the work. With the hearty co-operation already given, it is believed the suffrage bazaar will not only prove a big financial success, but will also result in one of the most enjoyable fairs ever held in Washington.

Many Notable Patronesses

The long list of patronesses is not yet complete, but it already contains the names of many of the city's most prominent residents. The committee of the apron table of the District of Columbia Woman Suffrage Association is headed by Mrs. Henry Churchill Cook; the candy table of the newly-formed Junior League, by Miss Katherine McClintock; the cake table, for the Political Study Club, by Mrs. George A. Armes; the fancy table of the Anthony League, by Mrs. Anna E. Hendley, its President; the bag table, for the Equal Suffrage League, by Mrs. Alice Lee Moqué, while Miss Pearl Kyle from Kansas City, a recent recruit to suffrage, will preside over the Parcel Post table, where visitors to the bazaar will find many presents ready wrapped for mailing to friends in any State. Mrs. L. S. Friston will have charge of the tea tables, tea being served the last two afternoons, from four to six o'clock. Mrs. William R. Tindall, President of the new and thriving Suffrage Federation, which is closely in accord with the activities at headquarters, is one of the most active workers for the success of the undertaking.

Miss Heloise Meyer, a member of the National Board, and sister of Secretary Meyer, a member of President Taft's cabinet, is chairman of the entire Bazaar Committees, an arduous position, but one which she is handling most skilfully and efficiently.

Talks by Mrs. Harper

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper is at present making her home at Suffrage Headquarters while in Washington. The Suffrage Federation D. C. has been so fortunate as to secure the services of Mrs. Harper for a charming series of suffrage talks which are given by the S. F. D. C. each Wednesday morning, for an hour or more, without expense to the women of Washington. No city in the country has taken up the idea of the "Current Topics" lecture course more enthusiastically than has the capital. The Monday morning lectures on "Current Events," given by Miss Janet Richards (the well-known suffragist who inaugurated the idea here), have become immensely popular with the élite of the city, and are splendidly attended throughout the social season.

An especially popular feature of Mrs. Harper's addresses is the invitation always given to the audience to ask questions—a privilege which is frequently used, with telling results for the suffrage cause.

Visitors Make Home at Headquarters

Misses Katherine and Margaret Norris of Ohio are the guests of Miss White at Headquarters this week. Mrs. John A. Davis, from the faraway city of Fairbanks, Alaska, is also a guest, as is Miss Mary Coburn, whose home is in Kansas City. Mrs. Lewis Walker of New Jersey, the resident chatelaine, already finds the spacious old mansion, despite its many rooms, too small to accommodate the host of applicants, who, in increasing numbers, desire to make their home at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue. In this connection it is particularly pleasant to learn that our first "Congress lady" will next session be numbered among the prominent women making the house their home while in Washington. That "The Lady from Montana" is only Miss Rankin's unofficial designation, is stated by no less an authority than Speaker Champ Clark himself. When asked recently by a newspaper man to suggest a title for Miss Rankin, the first woman ever elected to a seat in the House, when her name was to be used in the press, Mr. Clark replied with characteristic bluntness, with a twinkle in his eye: "Representative Rankin! She's a Representative of Montana, isn't she?"

Much interest is taken in Representative Rankin by people of all parties and of all opinions. Those of us who have had the pleasure of knowing the little lady, who has been so signally honored by the voters of her State, have no doubt whatever of her successful career, not only as Miss Jeannette Rankin, the friend of homeless little children, but also as Representative Rankin, the sterling friend of womankind, and the valiant worker for equal suffrage.

COLLEGE GIRL BREAKS LOW HURDLE RECORD

Mabel McConnell, of Northwestern, Runs Fifty Yards in 8 1-5 Seconds — Adept in Other Sports, and Wins Sweater

Eight and 1-5 seconds is "going some" for a fifty-yard low hurdle run, but Miss Mabel McConnell of Northwestern University completed the distance in that time in a meet for the girls of the college in January. The former record was 8 2-5, held by a student of Randolph Macon College in Virginia.

Basketball, hockey, tennis and golf find Miss McConnell equally adept. She has won two athletic letters and one sweater in two years at Northwestern. She hopes to become an instructor in athletics and physical training, and will take up that work when she completes her education.

PRESIDENT SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

(Continued from page 21)

nals of the United States in which a President has congratulated a suffrage leader on a specific triumph of woman suffrage, and that there are few precedents for the congratulatory notes from senators.

The letters follow:

Letter from Borah

My dear Mrs. Catt:—I am greatly pleased to hear that the Legislature of North Dakota has passed a bill granting to the women of that State the right of suffrage the same as the women of Illinois enjoy. I should of course have been pleased to learn that they had granted suffrage in full; but this is splendid, nevertheless. I feel sure that you and your organization are making the right kind of a fight in these States, and I think, all in all considered, you are achieving great success.

The more States which grant woman suffrage, the more conclusive will be the argument in the other States, because a State once giving this privilege will never take it away. It undoubtedly contributes most substantially and effectively to cleaner and more wholesome politics. I hope to see the movement continue State by State until we shall have it throughout the Union.

Wm. E. Borah.

Letter from Sheppard

My dear Mrs. Catt:—I wish most heartily to congratulate you and all others interested in the great movement for equal suffrage on the act of the Legislature of North Dakota granting the women of that State the same suffrage privileges which they possess in Illinois.

I understand that similar measures are pending in the Legislatures of other States, such as Tennessee, Indiana, New Hampshire, Nebraska, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, Rhode Island, etc., and I wish to express the hope that these States will follow in the footsteps of North Dakota and Illinois.

I wish further to congratulate you on the wonderful and inspiring fact that both the great political parties put unqualified endorsements of the principle of woman suffrage in their national platforms last year. This is an unquestioned tribute to the unconquerable vitality of the woman suffrage movement. A movement based on fundamental truths and rights such as lie at the foundation of equal suffrage will inevitably succeed.

Morris Sheppard.

Letter from Curtis

My dear Mrs. Catt:—I have read, with great pleasure, of the action of the Legislature of North Dakota in passing the bill granting to the women of that State the same suffrage privileges they have in Illinois. I only regret they did not go further.

I hope the Legislatures of the different States before which the question is now pending will extend the right to women, and I would like to see the Constitutional amendment go through before Congress adjourns.

I wish to congratulate you and your co-workers on the success you have accomplished, and assure you of my best wishes from National Suffrage.

Charles Curtis.

Letter from Clapp

Dear Mrs. Catt:—Allow me to congratulate you and the cause you represent upon the recent action of the North Dakota Legislature in enlarging woman's right to vote, as well as the recent action of one house of the Tennessee Legislature. This shows that the movement for equal suffrage retains its vitality. As I have often said: "No power can prevent a free people from sooner or later making this government a government by all the people; a democracy in fact as well as in name."

Moses E. Clapp.

Letter from Gallinger

My dear Mrs. Catt:—Urgent official business has kept me from saying to you what I had in mind in relation to the progress of the equal suffrage movement in various parts of the country. I now want to congratulate you on the fact that North Dakota seems to have joined the other States that have extended to women the right of suffrage, and that in other States the movement is gaining great headway. The magnificent work that you and your associates have done is bearing fruit all along the line, the indications being that the time is not far distant when our entire country will recognize that women have the same rights as men in the matter of exercising the vote.

J. H. Gallinger.

Letter from Cummins

My dear Mrs. Catt:—I congratulate you upon your recent victory in North Dakota, and I sincerely hope that other States, which can under their constitutions give women the right to vote for Presidential Electors and for municipal officers, will speedily fall into line. I am only sorry that Iowa cannot, by legislation, do something in that direction. Unfortunately, we must wait until the constitution is amended. It seems to me that it is of great importance that the campaign be prosecuted in every available field. While I am in favor of the proposed suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it would be fatal to suspend activities in the States. Wherever partial suffrage can be had through legislation, it ought to be urged, and wherever State constitutions can be amended, the movement should embrace that effort.

Albert B. Cummins.

GRANGE ENDORSES IN RESOLUTIONS

Connecticut Farmers Approve Action of National Association Toward Suffrage

In Connecticut equal suffrage was endorsed by the State Grange at the recent annual meeting in Norwich. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, Resolutions in favor of equal suffrage were reaffirmed and endorsed by overwhelming vote of the National Grange at its 50th annual session, November, 1916, as follows:

"Resolved, That the National Grange reaffirm its unqualified endorsement of woman suffrage, and urge all State Granges to take similar action;

"That the National Grange endorse and support the movement to secure universal suffrage by amendment of the Federal Constitution;

"That the legislative committee be instructed and empowered to take charge of the campaign work for woman suffrage on behalf of the National Grange, this committee to make every effort to co-operate with all other bodies working for the same end' and

"Whereas, The State Grange of Connecticut, in common with all other State Granges, is thus emphatically urged to take a positive stand upon this question of national importance; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the members of the Connecticut State Grange, assembled in Norwich, Jan. 11, 1917, hereby endorse the above resolutions of the National Grange; and be it

"Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Worthy Secretary of the National Grange."

COMMISSION FOR LESLIE BEQUEST

(Continued from page 31)

1. That every member shall serve without remuneration.

2. That no member shall profit directly or indirectly by the fund.

3. That if at any time three-fourths of the members shall require the resignation of any member, that request shall be considered obligatory. (Whenever death or resignation creates a vacancy, the place may be filled by a majority vote of the remaining members. The Commission will thus become self-perpetuating.)

4. The object will be the administration of the residue of Mrs. Leslie's estate and the disbursement of any other bequests which it may receive in the interest of woman suffrage propaganda.

5. The Commission will establish a National Bureau of Suffrage Education as its chief work. The methods employed for the development of this bureau and other lines of work will be determined at the first meeting of the Commission.

6. Campaigns within States will continue to be conducted by the State Suffrage Associations, and the Federal Campaign will continue to be conducted by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. In other words, the Commission will not conflict with the work of present organizations by attempting to conduct campaigns, either national or State.

7. It will under no circumstances contribute to the overhead or necessary running expenses of the National or State Associations. The National Association and its auxiliaries now raise and expend about a million dollars per year. When it is remembered that the National Republican Committee reported the receipt and disbursement of about two and a half millions in the recent presidential campaign and the Democratic Committee nearly two millions, it will be seen that the addition of a million dollars to the propaganda of an active and growing movement is not a vast sum. It is much larger than any other bequest that has yet been received by suffrage. If the money should be used as a substitute for money which is now raised and expended through the regular channels, the Leslie bequest would in no sense aid the cause. It must be used to do things which the present income of the allied Suffrage Associations is unable to accomplish with their present revenues. No suffragist will therefore be excused from contributions on account of the establishment of this Commission.

8. Any contributions which it may make to national or State campaigns will be in the form of rewards for having raised other stated sums for the same purpose.

CHAMP CLARK PREDICTS SUCCESS OF SUFFRAGE

Washington, D. C.—When Speaker Champ Clark remarked to the Fifth Annual Convention of the Woman's National Democratic League, "Most of you will vote sometime," he voiced the belief of many present.

"I made up my mind that women should vote the first time I read the Constitution of the United States," he said. The speaker praised women for the part they played on Nov. 7, and asserted that the country needed all the help possible, from men and women.

To Mobilize Both Sexes

Paris, France.—The Government has decided to mobilise, for purposes contributing to the national defense, the entire civilian population of France, of both sexes, between the ages of 16 and 60. This plan is now under study by the various ministries concerned.

GOVERNMENT NOT FAIR TO WOMEN

Discrimination Found in All Branches of Service—Civil Service Examination Closed

In some branches of the service no women have ever been appointed, and applications have been refused, although the work is of a character for which women are qualified and well suited. One of these is the Postal Savings Division of the Post Office Department. The Third Assistant Postmaster General states, in a letter, that "all of the employees are male, in keeping with a well-known policy of the former administration to assign males only to postal savings work in the central office," and "calls for eligibles have been for male stenographers." The Postal Laws and Regulations bar married women from the Postal Service, and the Civil Service Commission interprets this rule as excluding even women whose husbands are incapacitated and dependent.

Some Discriminations

In the Department of Agriculture, which has a total of more than 16,000 employees, there are but 1,821 women. The Department of Commerce, which has a force of 1,712 in Washington, employs only 366 women, chiefly in the Census Bureau, and no woman in the whole department is paid more than $1,800 a year. The Bureau of Standards appoints no women, and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce does not appoint or promote women to executive positions. The Interstate Commerce Commission has few or no women employees. No woman has been appointed in the Public Health Service since 1902; and, except temporaries, but two or three have been appointed in the Civil Service Commission itself in 10 years past.

Most Women in Low Paid Positions

The only large numbers of women in the Government service are found in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the salaries are but $50 per month or less, and in the Government Printing Office, where also women's salaries are low. There are about 3,000 women in these two bureaus. In the Treasury Department the average salary of the male force is $400 greater than the average for the women employed there.

Entrance Salaries Lower for Women

The Civil Service Manual of Examinations for the fall of 1916 on page 155, states that the usual entrance salary for men is $840 to $900 per year, for women $720. The last annual report of the Civil Service Commission, on page x, recommends that the salary of male stenographers at entrance be increased to $1,000. The private secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture, in the recent hearings on the Agricultural appropriation bill, replied to a question with the statement that women stenographers were appointed at lower salaries than men.

Civil Service Examinations Closed to Women

Although the Civil Service Law provides that "open competitive examinations" shall be held, women are excluded from large numbers of examinations which they are amply qualified to take. Some such examinations from which they have been excluded are the following:

General:

Stenographer and typewriter, held monthly throughout this year in 400 cities.

Department of Agriculture.

Assistant, Office of Information, $1800-$2500 per year.

Law assistant, Office of Solicitor, $1600 entrance.

Investigator in co-operative purchasing, Office of Markets and Rural Organization, $1800-$2500.

Translator, Bureau of Chemistry, $1200-$1440.

Assistant in nutrition and hygiene, Office of Experiment Stations, $1440.

Information editor, Forest Service, $2000.

Department of Commerce:

Editorial clerk, Foreign and Domestic Commerce, $1600.

Chief of Editorial Division, Foreign and Domestic Commerce, $2500.

Law clerk, stenographer and typewriter, $1000-1200.

Interstate Commerce Commission:

Attorney, $1200-$1800.

Department of Interior:

Land law clerk, $900.

Artist draftsman, Geological Survey, $1200-$1440.

In this list, it will be noted, every occupation or profession represented is one in which women have achieved recognition and reputation outside the Government service; namely, as translators, editors, lawyers, investigators and experts in marketing, market sanitation, domestic hygiene and domestic science, as organizing executives, illustrators and stenographers. But the Government of the United States bars them even from competition for such positions in its service.

Civil Service Announcements

Moreover, the examinations in the foregoing list are not only restricted to men so far as the particular vacancy in question is concerned, but for all similar positions. This is stated in the first paragraph of the public announcements issued by the Civil Service Commission, following the description of the present vacancy, by a clause which reads, "and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications." This clause is apparently added by the Civil Service Commission, for the department asking for the examination would presumably not be interested in this point.

In view of these facts, the Civil Service Commission can not legitimately maintain its assertion, on page 132 of its last annual report, that "no restrictions are placed upon women rising to any position for which they have requisite education and capacity." (See section headed "Opportunities for Women in Government Service.") According to of the Civil Service Commission itself, the records and public announcements women are excluded from the examinations for most of the better positions, on some official's pre-judgment that they are unsuitable or incapable, or upon his personal preference as to the personnel of a public service to which women contribute taxes equally with men and by which they are equally affected. In certain offices women are denied promotion because of an admitted policy that $1200 is "enough for a woman." They are denied advancement to executive positions because "we must save these places for men." In positions where they do the same kind and quality of work that men are doing, they are generally paid less.

MILK-MAIDS IN STYLE AGAIN

Shortage of Labor Due to War Has Caused Thousands of English Girls to Engage in Farm Work

Many things have been and will be blamed on the war; but at last a cause for thanksgiving has been found. England's Maud Mullers are once more gracing the landscape.

For years the farmers have been complaining because girls refused to do the milking; but the shortage of men as farm hands has resulted in the return of the girls. Now that labor has been procured, the price of milk will come down. About 140,000 girls are now engaged in farm work.

These "farm hands" and the rest of the million women engaged in various industries are credited by Cecil Harmsworth, brother of Lord Northcliffe, and head of the Women's War Employment Commission, with saving Britain.

"Great Britain could not win the war without its women," he asserted. "If they were to be taken out of the spheres of national industry into which they have gone since the war started, Great Britain would crumple up."

MISS MOZZOR DRAWS MINIMUM WAGE BILL

A minimum wage bill for women, drawn by Deputy Attorney-General Ruth Mozzor, has been introduced in the lower house of the Colorado Legislature by Representative Crowley.

Under the provisions of the minimum wage bill the commission, one member of which must be a woman, is empowered to investigate conditions where women and minors are working for a wage that may be considered inadequate; to examine books, subpoena witnesses, and question employers concerning wages, hours and conditions of those in their employ. To determine what the standard of work conditions should be, the bill advocates open hearings by a wage board which shall be chosen by the commission and report its findings to that body.

When the commission has posted its findings, the execution thereof shall devolve on an agent or officer of the company, who, in case of failure, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100 or imprisonment for thirty days.

To carry out the provisions of this act the Legislature is asked to appropriate $40,000 for the next biennial period.

GRANITE STATE SENATE BLOCKS

(Special to the Journal)

Concord, N. H.—The Senate voted on the Collins bill on Feb. 7, and gave an adverse decision, seven members voting "aye" and sixteen "no." This action followed a favorable committee report of the previous day, when the sentiment was three to one for the presidential and municipal bill. An attempt to put through a constitutional amendment was defeated last week.

PLANS HOME FOR FALLEN WOMEN

Commissioner Couzens Would Treat Them as Defectives, Not as Criminals

Police Commissioner Couzens of Detroit has presented a plan for the treatment of fallen women which differs radically from the usual methods of jail sentences. From his study of vice conditions throughout the country, Mr. Couzens points out that the great problem is not one of punishment, but one of moral and physical upbuilding.

"Jails, of course, have their uses, but I do not believe a jail is the place for a woman of the streets," Mr. Couzens replied. "She has, of course, offended society, but her greatest offense is against herself.

"The institution I suggest would be in the country, where there is plenty of fresh air and a chance for clean living, far removed from city temptations and influences that might draw a victim back to the old life. The institution should allow a certain amount of freedom, so that an inmate could graduate from a moral leper to a person worth while.

Every effort, he believes, should be made to extend to such women an opportunity to "make good." This cannot be accomplished by herding criminals and moral failures together.

"I would go a step further, and have the regulations so fixed that a woman could go there and lose her identity. Such a woman should be permitted to go back with a clean slate and certain of help.

"I will go before the Legislature. I will call to my aid all the forces for good at my command in a campaign for such an institution."

Mr. Couzens includes an offer to take personal responsibility for the support and education of women who desire to take advantage of the institution which he hoped will be authorized shortly.

PENNSYLVANIA PRISON HOUSES FEW WOMEN

Main Line, Pa.—Out of the 1403 prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary July 22 are women. Warden McKenty vouched for this in a talk before the Merion Cricket Club last week. He was struck by the high percentage of women in his audience, and remarked that whenever he went to a meeting held to forward some good object, women were a majority among those in attendance.

USE PEDOMETERS TO SAVE STEPS IN HOUSE

Students of Economics at Wisconsin Get Best Results With Minimum Energy by Knowing How To Reduce Useless Walking

Madison, Wis.—Pedometers to count the steps taken in housekeeping work are worn as a test of efficiency by home economics students when they work in the practice cottage at the University of Wisconsin. They attempt to take care of the many duties of the housewife with the least possible number of steps. Each day the student housekeeper wears a pedometer, and her record is kept in the cottage register. Whether making beds, doing cooking, cleaning or washing, the aim is to get the best results with the least expenditure of energy, and the pedometer enables students to compare their efficiency. In groups of three, the various young women live in the practice cottage for a week at a time, serving as housekeeper, cook and assistant cook. Every detail in the supervision of a home is in their care.

SEEK PROTECTION OF COLORADO BEETERS

A bill has been introduced in the Colorado Legislature by Representatives Anderson and Friend, aiming specifically to prevent the sugar beet growers (who are mostly foreigners) from making their children work in the beet fields. An intelligent Denver woman writes in a private letter:

"We are probably going to have bitter oppostion. These Germans have hired lawyers and sent their preachers down, and are preparing to make a hard fight, in which they are backed up by the Sugar Trust. It looks to me like a real struggle."

The bill forbids work in the beet fields by children under fourteen.

Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale is going West about March 10, and plans to lecture for about two weeks of that month in Iowa and Missouri.

SCIENCE : DEMOCRACY : INTERNATIONALISM
DO YOU BELIEVE IN THESE AND THE UNION OF THESE?
THEN YOU SHOULD BE IN THE "GREAT DRIVE!"
AFFILIATE YOURSELF WITH
THE FREE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
OFFICERS AND MEMBERS INCLUDE
John Haynes Holmes (President), Stephen S. Wise, Frank Oliver Hall, Anna Garlin Spencer, Charles Zueblin, George W. Nasmyth and many other leading thinkers and workers.
Annual membership fee, $1, includes John Haynes Holmes' great address on "The International Mind" and eight others to follow in monthly series. JOIN NOW.
Further particulars from George Grover Mills, Secretary.
FREE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION of AMERICA, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

News From the States

NEW YORK HAS REAL IDEA, THAT IS, EDUCATION

Suffrage School Tours Cities, Imparting Knowledge on How To Get Ballot; Also, How To Use It After November

Buffalo, N. Y.—A thoroughgoing educational campaign for the dissemination of suffrage knowledge has been launched in this city. Miss Elinor Byrnes, an attorney of New York City, is meeting the pressing demand on the part of the women of her State for instruction in suffrage methods. Miss Byrnes boards a train, goes to any city that wants to hear her, and the local suffragists drive up in motors or street cars to the appointed meeting place. These State-wide schools will extend over a period of three months.

School Meets Demand

The topics of study include the history of woman suffrage, the legal position of women, and the status of Federal and State suffrage amendments, given by lecture. The school has been undertaken to meet a pressing demand from women themselves who desire a sound foundation of facts upon which to base their suffrage activities so that they may work intelligently. For another thing, these same women wish to acquire knowledge before their enfranchisement, that they may waste no time in taking up their civic duties after the vote comes to them next November.

Practical Instruction

The course of instruction is very practical, lectures are followed by reviews and questions, and the training is turning out efficient workers. The interest in the course is shown by the attendance. When the school was opened in Buffalo, women came in great numbers not only from the city itself, but from the suburbs and adjacent towns. The idea has so thoroughly commended itself that school superintendents, college professors, and politicians are becoming members of local faculties. Most valuable is the instruction given by practical politicians as to the organization and management of political parties on the broadest lines.

PUT "SHALL" IN PENSION BILL

Lively Debate Results in Kansas Mothers Getting Payments When Claim is Justified by Court

Topeka, Kan.—After some discussion, the House of Representatives on Jan. 25 enacted a mothers' pension law that will provide bona-fide payments to widows when claims are proved.

An effort was made by opponents of pensions to make the bill worthless by leaving the granting of pensions optional with the county commissioners. Many women in Kansas insisted that this was wrong, and the bill providing pensions was made compulsory upon every county in the State.

When the juvenile court finds a case of a widowed mother with children under 16 in need of a pension and makes an order granting it, the county commissioners "shall" pay the pension. The only optional feature left in the bill is that of allowing the counties to make a special tax levy for the pensions.

MILLS COLLEGE GIRLS ABOLISH SORORITIES

Oakland, Cal.—The girls of Mills College, one of the oldest institutions for young women in California, have voted to do away with sororities. This action was taken entirely by the students themselves, who said they were doing it "for the good of the college."

The President, Aurelia H. Reinhardt, says, "The faculty had no hand whatever in the dissolution."

IOWA EXPECTS SCHOOL IN MARCH

Rose Geyer, Press Chairman Last Year, Scheduled as Teacher if Council Decides for the Proposition

Des Moines.—Iowa may have a suffrage school in March. At a meeting called by Miss Anna B. Lawther, the Des Moines Equal Suffrage Council debated the advisability of following the example set by other States in conducting these training schools.

Miss Rose Lawless Geyer, who managed the press work in the suffrage campaign last June, will doubtless be one of the teachers if the school is held.

The New England Equal Rights League of Colored People will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Frederick Douglass by an all-day meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Feb. 14.

FIND PUPILS ENTHUSIASTIC IN TRAINING SCHOOL

Women of Bay State Travel Miles to Avail Themselves of Suffrage Instruction — Many Turned Away

Unusual interest and enthusiasm are shown by the pupils in the Suffrage Training School conducted by the Massachusetts W. S. A. Eighty-four women have registered as members of the school, some coming from a distance.

Owing to lack of space, many late applicants were turned away; but numerous inquiries and entreaties have caused the Association to consider opening evening classes and a Saturday class for teachers and business women who cannot attend the regular Tuesday and Wednesday day sessions.

On the first Wednesday two-minute speeches were required from the women on the work of the day before and untrained speakers exhibited unusual ability. From 4 to 4.15, a quizz on the lecture is held. All questions are answered at the close.

Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Teacher of Public Speaking in Suffrage Training Schools

INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS WOMEN HEAR PROF. TREN

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Business Woman's Suffrage Club, affiliated with the Indianapolis Branch of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, has arranged for a course of five free lectures by Prof. Ray S. Trent of Indiana University, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. Subjects are as follows:

1. Government, its Origin and Functions.
2. The Home as is WAS and as it IS.
3. The Emancipation of Woman—Is it a new slavery?
4. Practical politics—its forms.
5. Practical politics—its problems.

The meetings will be held in the evenings, so that all business women may attend. The club is very active, and is devoting its energy to vital topics.

WILL SUPPORT CONVENTION BILL.

Arkansas Representative Withdraws His Bill for Constitutional Amendment Considering Best Interests of Suffrage Measure

Representative John A. Riggs of Garland County, who introduced the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage in the Arkansas Legislature, has withdrawn it, and will support Senator Smith's bill for a constitutional convention. In a published statement, Representative Riggs said:

"Governor Brough, in his inaugural message, placed himself squarely on record as in favor of this reform in Arkansas. Believing that the women of our State should have a voice in all questions affecting property, education and morality of the commonwealth and our beloved State, should give added reason for the promotion of the constitutional convention. The Governor has pledged himself that, in the event the constitutional convention is authorized by the General Assembly, he will throw whatever personal and political influence he may have to the incorporation of such a provision in the new constitution. Believing as I do in the good faith of the Governor, and as it is legally impossible now for any other amendment to be submitted to the people at the next general election, owing to the fact that the bond amendment has been initiated and amendments providing for the increase of our Supreme Court and the organization of farm loan associations were passed by both Houses by overwhelming votes and signed by the Governor, I have decided that the best interest of woman suffrage can be promoted by joining our forces with the forces of Senator Smith and others who favor the constitutional convention."

In Arkansas, only three constitutional amendments can be submitted at a time. In the last Legislature, both branches voted for an equal suffrage amendment by large majorities, but it failed to go before the voters because other amendments had the start of it.

Mrs. Ellington, President of the Arkansas E. S. A., says the suffragists approve of Mr. Riggs's action.

ARIZONA PROTECTS HER AMENDMENTS

Representative Baxter's Motion Suggests Plan to Print Measures on Ballots in Full—No Harm Intended Toward Equal Suffrage

Phoenix, Ariz.—That Arizona women were in danger of losing their votes was reported a few days ago, when the validity of the suffrage amendment was questioned by the Legislature now in session. Representative Harold Baxter of Maricopa is the man who caused the alarm, by introducing a bill correcting certain defects in the election laws.

In pointing out the defects, Mr. Baxter stated that the amendments had been printed on the ballot by number and title only, while the revised statutes require that measures be printed in full. He declared that the invalidity could only be remedied by act of the Legislature.

Mr. Baxter believes that the woman suffrage amendment will not be attacked, and said that his sole purpose in bringing up the bill was to protect the prohibition amendment.

Would Question "Dry" Law

He is of opinion that the liquor interests in California would profit by a "wet spell" in Arizona, and that they would welcome a chance to declare the law unconstitutional. It is to prevent the taxpayers from the expense of a series of law suits that he would avoid a fight with the liquor interests.

Disclaiming that she believed the prohibition amendments to be invalid, Hon. Pauline O'Neill, member from Maricopa, has nevertheless introduced a bill containing in substance the matter in the two amendments. She said she only desired that they be placed in the statutes together. She does not believe this step necessary for the suffrage amendment, as she shares the opinion of Mr. Baxter that not a man or woman in the State would fight the measure.

"WAR BRIDES" GIVEN BY RHODE ISLANDERS

The Providence Woman Suffrage Par- Rhode Island secured from Mme. Nazimova the rights to give the first amateur performance of Marion Craig Wentworth's fine suffrage play, "War Brides." This was given by a group of young people, along with other attractive features, as a benefit for the work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association on Feb. 9, at Churchill House, the club house of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

The newspapers of Rhode Island are taking kindly to Newspaper Week, "L'Alba," an Italian tri-weekly paper published in Providence, being the last to promise support.

Thomas Mott Osborne, in his speech at the Providence (R. I.) Civic Forum, gave some interesting reminiscences of his great aunt, Lucretia Mott, whom he said he well remembered as a gentle little woman with white kerchief. Though Mr. Osborne has not yet come out for woman suffrage, he told Mrs. Algeo it would not take much to persuade him.

GARY CIVIC SERVICE CLUB SCORES SENATOR

Kinder Repudiates Party Platform and Ignores Constituency

Resolutions deploring the attitude of Senator Dwight Kinder of Gary, Ind., on the suffrage question, were passed recently by the Civic Service Club of that city. The club is indignant, both because he does not stand by his own constituency and because he repudiates his party platform.

BAY STATE WOMEN HAVE PUBLIC HEARING

The public hearing on the bill to permit women to vote on the amendments submitted by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention was to take place on Thursday, Feb. 8, at 10.30 A. M. Senator Hobson of Palmer, chairman of the committee, had asked for the largest committee room available. Miss Mary W. Dewson, chairman of the Legislative Committee, was to have charge of the hearing, and Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley expected to present the case. Mr. Michael O'Leary, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Mr. Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of the Commonwealth, were to be among the speakers for the bill.

MRS. BRYAN TO LECTURE IN FLORIDA

Jacksonville, Fla.—Mrs. William Jennings Bryan is planning a lecture tour of the State, during which she will address many women's clubs on equal suffrage. The suffrage movement has been indorsed by the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, and it is probable that the legislative chairman of this organization will assist in the campaign to have a suffrage bill passed by the next Legislature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CANVASS SHOWS MANY SUFFRAGISTS

Figures Taken in Various Towns Reveal Large Equal Rights Sentiment in Granite State

The records of last summer's suffrage canvass of New Hampshire, now on file at the State House, indicate, so far as counted, that the women of New Hampshire do want the vote. The canvass is at present under way in fifteen towns, from which the results will be announced as fast as they can be checked up.

On account of the emphatic statement made before the last Legislature by Representatives English and Moulton of Lisbon that "the women of Lisbon do not want the vote," that town was the first to be canvassed. Ninety per cent. of Lisbon's women signed cards indicating their desire for equal political privileges.

In Dover, N. H., 77 per cent. of the women, including two-thirds of the members of the Woman's Club, are in favor of equal suffrage; only four per cent. are opposed, and less than a fifth declare themselves indifferent.

Hanover is the only town in which both men and women were approached. Here one-half the entire population proved favorable, with only one-sixth in opposition.

The difficulty in Manchester is the securing of proper interpreters, but a canvass of two wards and sections of four others in the English-speaking districts shows that 81 per cent. of the women approached so far want the ballot. Mrs. Cora Clark of Manchester said at the first hearing before the Senate that in one block she found 95 per cent. of the women ready for equal suffrage.

Such results indicate that even in conservative New Hampshire the statement that "women do not want the vote" is becoming a risky one to make.

RHODE ISLAND READY FOR SUFFRAGE BILL

Association Has Paved Way for Introduction of Presidential Franchise Measure — Many Objections Silenced

Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, the president of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, believes that the scene is about ready for the introduction of the Presidential Suffrage Bill. She has silenced those who thought that it wasn't womanly for ladies to sit during all sessions of the Legislature to watch the proceedings. She has forced suffragists, lovers of ease and comfort, to get out into the country districts to canvass. She has taught reluctant givers that it is a privilege to donate money for the freedom of American women.

The association has overridden all objections and fears for their Presidential Suffrage Bill by refusing to admit that the machinery of the dominant political party will be set against them.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE "TEAS" CONGRESSMEN

The ladies of the Congressional Committee have evolved the very clever plan of being "at home" each Sunday afternoon, and serving tea to their callers. Each week a different State, or States, is selected and invitations sent to Senators, Representatives, prominent officials and the ladies of their family who hail from the particular locality. At the first tea given, Mrs. Warren, the wife of the Senator from Wyoming—the very first "Suffrage State"—was asked to preside at the function, which she did most graciously.

On Saturday last, the Equal Suffrage College League gave a tea at headquarters to their members and suffrage friends. Miss Julia Lathrop, the successful chief of the Children's Bureau—the first woman to head a government department, received for the league, assisted by Mrs. Henry S. Graves, the popular wife of the chief of the Forestry Service.

A pretty feature of the day was the simple but effective services in conjunction with the flag-raising. The large suffrage emblem used was presented to the N. A. W. S. A. at the time of the Atlantic City Convention. It will hereafter float proudly each day above the portal of the new home of "the National" in the capital of the nation.

GIVE RECEPTION FOR LEGISLATORS' WIVES

Des Moines, Ia.—A reception and musicale in compliment to the wives of visiting legislators was one of the big social affairs of Jan. 30. It was given by the Votes for Women League in the home of Mrs. Wilton McCarty. The president of the League, Mrs. Pleasant J. Mills, and the other officers welcomed the "legislative ladies." Legislators and judges were also invited to be present.

JERSEY LEAGUE RICHER BY $1000

Montclair, N. J.—Through Mrs. Arthur Hunter, president of the local branch of the West Jersey Equal Suffrage League, $1000 has been given for the League's work by Mrs. Henry Lang. Mrs. Lang has given liberally to good causes in Montclair, especially to the open-air municipal theatre.

BUSINESS GENIUS NEEDS THE BALLOT

Head of Women's Benefit Association Had No Voice in Legislation Affecting Her Work—Believes Women Law Abiding

Port Huron, Mich.—"I am becoming an ardent suffragist," says Miss Hina M. West, the genius who in fifteen years has built up the Woman's Benefit Association of the Modern Maccabees. A decade or so ago, Miss West conceived the idea of an insurance society for women, and started to work out a plan for one. She believed that if women had a medium of their own where even modest sums could be invested, they would take full advantage of it.

The Woman's Benefit Association now has 179,716 members, and has disbursed $11,919,626 in benefits since 1892. Miss West has signed practically all these death and disability payments to members.

Speaking of women's adaptability for making good in business, she said:

"Oh, yes, naturally, I think women can hold their own in business. I have found women more law-abiding, as a general thing, than men. I mean that women are more willing to follow a prescribed course.

"That does not mean that they lack originality. No new departure is undertaken in our business without a referendum; it is submitted to the members, and suggestions are asked and received. I think that is why we grow so rapidly.

"If women have not made more out of business, it is only because they have lacked the experience. Throw women as intimately into business circles as a man, and you would get just as keen business heads.

"I always believed in suffrage for women theoretically, but when an amendment to the Michigan constitution was put through which directly affected beneficiary societies and we had no voice in the matter, then I knew that it was no longer a theoretic question with me."

Miss Anna De Baun, Manager National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co.

VIRGINIA GRATEFUL TO NATIONAL WORKERS

Encouraged by Results of Suffrage School, Women Look for Increased Interest and Accomplishments

Officers and members of the Virginia League feel that a suffrage regeneration has been accomplished by the earnest helpfulness and capable efficiency of the instructors, Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson of White Plains, N. Y.; Mrs. T. T. Cotnam of Little Rock, Ark., and Miss Anne Doughty of New York City. The seed of renewed enthusiasm has been sown to bloom, it is hoped, in service well rendered, for Virginia feels that only in increased effort can she demonstrate to the National Association her deep appreciation of the privilege accorded the State League in the gift of this school.

The mild weather in the early part of the week made possible an open-air meeting, at which the three instructors addressed a large and interested crowd. Miss Nora Houston, recording secretary of the League, presided and introduced the speakers. A reception at Headquarters in honor of the distinguished visitors, enabled members of the League to meet them socially in a most enjoyable way.

The Mass Meeting, which is part of the school program, was well attended in spite of many counter attractions, the three speakers making a profound impression. Upon the platform with the speakers were: Mrs. John H. Lewis of Lynchburg, who presided; Mrs. J. H. Whitner of Roanoke, Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher, Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, Hon. Hill Montague and Rev. W. Russell Bowie of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Dr. Bowie's introduction of each speaker was a devout and earnest tribute to the cause.

Ushers serving on this occasion were: Misses Louise Gwathmey, Emma Sampson, Jeannette Jones, Marianne Meade, Pattie Pratt, Myrtle Barker, Martha and Elizabeth Jobson, Mrs. H. F. Campbell, Mrs. Ernest Mead, Mrs. W. Wallace Gill, Mrs. Stuart Reynolds and others. Their badges were yellow suffrage flowers and streamers.

News From the States

HOLD MOCK LEGISLATURE AT TEXAS LUNCHEON

Austin Association Debates Suffrage Bill in Role of Representatives

Austin, Tex.—The Austin Suffrage Association recently gave a unique luncheon at the Driskill Hotel. Some 250 representative men and women of Texas sat down to beautifully-decorated tables on which the suffrage color was everywhere in evidence.

Mrs. A. N. McCallum, president of the Association, called the assemblage to order.

"The Age of Necromacy," she said, "has not yet passed. You, gentlemen and ladies, may have felt that you were attending a suffrage luncheon, but in reality you are members of the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature, and are now in the midst of a session before which the Suffrage Bill is to have its final consideration."

Immediately the Reading Clerk read the suffrage bill, and for an hour and a half the matter was vigorously debated, pro and con.

At the close a vote was taken, and of course the bill was carried. Not only were many converts made, but the Austin Association reaped a substantial financial reward which they turned in to the State suffrage fund.

WARD MEETINGS WELL ATTENDED

Much active suffrage work is being done just now in Bridgeport, where a series of meetings in the different wards have been arranged by Miss Grace Murray, working as county organizer under Miss Ruutz-Rees, the county chairman.

These meetings are held in private houses, in school rooms, in the parish houses of the churches, and, in fact, in any convenient meeting place. They are held both afternoon and evening, and are attended by a large measure of success. The speakers have included Miss Ruutz-Rees, Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, President of the C. W. S. A.; Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, the treasurer; Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, the secretary, and Miss Katherine Mullen, organizer of New Haven County.

The ministers of the local churches have in several cases given cordial help, and the effect of the campaign has been to enlist in suffrage work many women who had previously taken little interest, and to add a large number of new converts.

UNITE FOR CONVENTION METHOD OF WINNING

Representatives of Opposing Leagues Speak Before Illinois Judiciary Committee

Springfield, Ill.—The two suffrage camps, one led by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout and the other by Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, united for the constitutional convention resolution before the House Judiciary Committee on Feb. 1.

Mrs. McCulloch and her society had been urging a suffrage amendment to the State constitution, but came to the conclusion that perhaps the convention way was the best, after all. Mrs. Trout, president of the Illinois Suffrage Association, has been pushing the amendment idea steadily.

At the hearing no opponents appeared. Professor John A. Fairlie, of the University of Illinois, and John M. Curran, a former Progressive, spoke for the convention resolution.

Because of the absence of some of the members, action in the committee was postponed. The resolution will be reported out by the committee and finally disposed of in the House within the next two or three weeks. A two thirds vote is necessary. The resolution has already passed the Senate.

NEWSPAPER WOMAN GIVES SUFFRAGE TEA

Mrs. Albert C. Rider, a prominent Rhode Island newspaper woman, recently gave a bridge and tea at Suffrage Headquarters. She invited her personal friends, many of whom were surprised to learn instead of being entertained at the beautiful Rider bungalow, they were summoned to Suffrage Headquarters. Mrs. Rider had the room tastefully decorated and facilities for serving dainty refreshments were installed. An informal suffrage discussion aroused the interest of many women, not formerly active in support of the cause.

CIVICS COURSE FOR PITTSBURGH MOTHERS

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A series of lectures on civics are being given under the auspices of the Equal Franchise Federation on Tuesday afternoons this month in the Bessemer Building. Miss Amelia Donovan is addressing these meetings. She spoke Feb. 6 on "The History of the Franchise." On Feb. 13 her topic will be "The Federal Government"; Feb. 20, "State Government," and Feb. 27, "City Government."

BIRTHDAY PARTY DRAWS CROWDS

Splendid Increase in Membership Reported During First Year of Aiken League — Impressive Parade Celebrates Day

The first birthday party of the Aiken County (S. C.) Suffrage League, which was organized with sixteen members in January, 1916, was celebrated last month. The league now numbers 250.

After a morning business meeting, members of the League and sympathizers formed a long, impressive procession which marched through the principal streets of the city. First came Aiken mounted police and Bearden's Band of Augusta, then five women on horseback, and then followed a long line of decorated automobiles filled with supporters of the cause, a float of "Justice," and trucks filled with school children.

Judge Gary adjourned court to ride with the State president, Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch; and crowds of spectators filled the streets watching the procession as it filed by, the first of its kind to be seen in the State.

In the evening a reception was held, and short addresses were made by Mrs. Joseph Stevens, of Long Island, Mrs. Harriet Lynch, Mrs. Stannard Owens, President of the Augusta League, and Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago.

A unique feature of the celebration was the League's birthday cake, which was placed in a window of the principal drug store. One candle stood in the middle of the cake, and tiny pennants were attached, bearing the names of the members.

The labor interests of Japan have had a representative studying the laws advocated by American organizations, among which are some pertaining to women's labor and the shorter work day.

HUMANITARIAN CULT FAVORS AMENDMENT

Three Thousand Gathered in Carnegie Hall Adopt Resolution Calling for Immediate Passage of Federal Amendment by Congress

Three thousand people endorsed the Federal suffrage amendment at an enthusiastic meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York City, recently. It was not primarily a suffrage meeting. It was a meeting of the Humanitarian Cult, and as at most meetings of forward-looking people these days, suffrage crept in. Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, presided. The suffrage resolution adopted reads as fol'ows:

"In view of the serious problems ahead of this country, necessitating much immediate humanitarian legislation, which we believe cannot be carried out effectively without the co-operation of women, we urge the immediate passage at this session of Congress of the Susan B. Anthony Federal suffrage amendment so that it can be submitted without further delay to the States for ratification."

LOCAL SUFFRAGE ELECTIONS

South Carolina

Aiken—At the business meeting of the Aiken County Suffrage League, on Jan. 26, the following officers were elected:

Mrs. J. B. Salley, president; Mrs. W. E. Duncan, first vice-president; Mrs. L. E. Croft, second vice-president; Mrs. M. J. Quattlebaum, recording secretary; Mrs. Vincent Wyman, corresponding secretary; Miss Lillias Brown, treasurer; Miss Rena Chaffee, parliamentarian; Mrs. W. J. McGarity, auditors. Directors, Mrs. William Eve of Beech Island, Mrs. M. E. Chafee, Mrs. George Croft, Mrs. G. O. Murray.

Florida

Orlando—At the annual meeting of the Equal Suffrage League the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. H. G. Hanchett; vice-presidents, Mrs. Annie Mallory, Mrs. Francis Alden and Mrs. Mahlon Gore; recording secretary, Mrs. G. C. Kallock; corresponding secretary, Miss Rachel Child; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Snitzer.

North Carolina

At the annual convention of the State Association, held in Greensboro last month, the following officers were elected: Mrs. John E. Cunningham, president; Mrs. Al Fairbrother, Mrs. C. A. Sherr, and Miss Gertrude Weil, vice-presidents; Miss Margaret Berry, recording secretary; Miss Elizabeth B. Bedrick, corresponding secretary; Mrs. G. J. Fowler, treasurer.

Woman's Journal

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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GERMANY—AND OTHERS

The break with Germany and the possibility of war have been the all-absorbing topics this week. It is a time for women as well as men to keep their heads. If war comes, we may be sure that the women of the United States, like the women of all the other countries involved, will rise to the occasion, and show themselves able and willing to render every kind of service that may be needed.

In the meanwhile, there are several points that we may remember with profit.

Indignation is felt towards Germany because that country's government has been acting upon the principle that might makes right. This is the fundamental principle of the anti-suffragists. Over and over again, in their speeches and literature, they have ridiculed the American idea that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and have declared that all government rests upon force, and that women have no right to a vote as to the laws which they must obey, or the taxes which they are forced to pay, because women are not as well able as men to back up their claims by physical force. It is exactly the principle upon which big and strong countries—Germany and others—override the rights of small nations.

Germany and Austria have been notoriously reactionary in their attitude toward equal rights for women. Up to a few years ago, women in Austria were forbidden by law even to have a suffrage society, or to be members of any other association formed for a political purpose. Anti-suffrage organs in this country have quoted and commended the publications of the German "Men's League to Combat the Emancipation of Women"; and in State after State of our own Union, equal suffrage amendments to the constitution have been defeated largely by the German vote. The Germans have many noble qualities, but among their faults is a rooted aversion toward equal rights for women. Our anti-suffragists, who are just now professing, and doubtless feeling, so much horror of German principles and actions, are lined up in closest fellowship with the Germans in their attitude towards equal suffrage.

A. S. B.

THE LLOYD-GEORGE PLOT

Last week a sensational dispatch from London reported that an accusation of a conspiracy to poison Lloyd-George had been brought against three women formerly active in the suffrage movement and a man who was a "conscientious objector" to conscription. This was published with scare heads in a multitude of American papers as a "suffrage plot" to murder the British Premier.

If there was any conspiracy, it certainly was not a suffrage plot. In the first place, Lloyd-George is a suffragist. In the second, suffrage militancy was dropped entirely as soon as the war broke out; and even when militancy was at its height, Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers drew the line at human life.

A conscientious objector to military service generally objects because he thinks it wrong to kill; and it seems at least unlikely that such a person would plan to murder a prominent statesman. The man and the three women, whose names are wholly unknown to us as suffragists, all indignantly deny the accusation. All sorts of panicky rumors and fantastic tales get spread about during war time; and we shall be much surprised if this one proves to have any foundation.

A. S. B.

FOURTH WILL BE GLORIOUS

The North Dakota woman suffrage bill will go into effect July 1, 1917. This leads the bulletin of the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference to remark, "What a fine Fourth of July program North Dakota can arrange!"

SOUTH DAKOTA'S VICTORY

The Legislature of South Dakota has voted to resubmit the constitutional amendment for equal suffrage. This will be the seventh submission in that State; and, for the first time, the Legislature passed the measure without debate.

South Dakota now holds the record for repeated submissions. Oregon won on the sixth referendum; but in that State all the later submissions were secured by initiative petition. In South Dakota, after each defeat, the next Legislature sends the question to the voters again.

When it was first submitted, in 1890, the equal suffrage amendment was defeated by a vote of more than two to one. Last November it came so near passing that a change of less than 5,000 votes in a total of 112,000 would have carried it. No wonder that the legislators of South Dakota see the handwriting on the wall, and refuse to stand in the way of manifest destiny!

We congratulate our sisters of South Dakota; and we point out to the Massachusetts anti-suffragists, who were said by Mr. McLean to have financed his campaign against the amendment in South Dakota last year, that you can no more keep down equal suffrage than you can keep down a cork in the water. It bobs right up again.

A. S. B.

THAT DANGEROUS "FIRST"

Friends of justice in North Dakota are rightly proud that the first bill to be passed by the new Legislature and signed by the Governor was the bill giving votes to women. But they are mistaken in thinking that in North Dakota (as Mrs. Mary Darrow Weible expressed it) "for the first time in the history of the suffrage movement, men have treated women in the collective sense with the same courtesy that they would have treated their own special women, and voted their measure first." The first bill passed by the first Territorial Legislature of Alaska in 1913 was a bill giving full suffrage to women—and it was passed by a unanimous vote.

Denver papers are just now boasting that Colorado is the first State to have a woman as Assistant Attorney General. Some years ago, a man and woman ran for the office of Attorney General in Montana, on opposite tickets. The man was elected. Thereupon he appointed the woman as his Assistant Attorney General. Later the two were married.

History is making so rapidly in these days that it is dangerous to speak of any instance of a woman's achievement as being the first of its kind. Before making such an assertion, it is well to investigate with care.

A. S. B.

THE CARTRIDGE-BOX ARGUMENT

Every war or possibility of war calls attention afresh to the flimsiness of the favorite anti-suffrage arguments. In reckoning up the available military strength of the country, it is announced that the government could draft 500,000 boys of 20 years of age, and 500,000 more boys of 19. Boys from 18 years upwards are old enough to fight, though they are not allowed to vote until they are 21. On the other hand, a man of 45 is exempt from military service, although he may go on voting till he is 100. And still we are told that the ballot box and the cartridge box must go together.

A. S. B.

CALIFORNIA THE MODEL

The eight-hour law of California has been taken as a model for the uniform eight-hour law which various organizations interested in the welfare of working women are now trying to secure throughout all the New England States. It is of interest also to note that it is not the original California law, passed by the same Legislature which voted overwhelmingly for the suffrage amendment, but the law as amended and extended, after the women had obtained the vote.

A. S. B.

INCONSISTENT MR. LUCE

At the recent legislative hearing on equal suffrage in Maine, the Hon. Robert Luce of Massachusetts, and an anti-suffrage woman from the same State, urged the legislators not to give the voters of Maine a chance to say whether they want equal suffrage or not.

Practically all the opponents of equal rights have been denouncing the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage, on the ground that this is a question which cannot properly be decided by Legislatures, but ought always to be decided by the voters. Yet wherever the suffragists ask to have a constitutional amendment submitted to the voters, as the women are now doing in Maine, these same objectors beg the legislators not to submit it, but to decide against it on their own responsibility.

In Maine the Republicans are pledged by their party platform to submit the suffrage amendment. Does Mr. Luce look upon Republican party pledges as so much pie crust, made only to be broken?

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND PUBLIC SERVICE

The Massachusetts Legislature has turned down a petition to make women eligible as Park Commissioners. It came from the men of Groton, who want to appoint Miss Georgiana Boutwell, ex-Governor Boutwell's daughter, a member of their local board. Apparently they are not to have the privilege. They set forth in a convincing manner Miss Boutwell's suitability and services, but without avail.

The Legislature has also rejected the bill to make women eligible as members of health boards, and eligible as public administrators. Mr. Burr of Boston contemptuously described the last named measure as "a bill to make jobs for women." Opponents of equal suffrage have often told us that the ballot could be of no help in getting any woman a job.

It is obvious that there are women well fitted for such positions. In every suffrage State, they would be eligible. Yet we shall still be told by the opponents of equal rights that "women suffer no injustice in Massachusetts."

A. S. B.

WOMEN HAVE NO VOICE

When women have labored long and zealously for some legislative improvement, they often have hard work to hold it.

The Minimum Wage Commission of Massachusetts is only advisory and has no power to enforce its decisions; yet it has accomplished a good deal by its indirect influence. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, made up mainly of employers of women, is bent on getting the Commission abolished, or, failing this, on crippling it so that it can do nothing. At the legislative hearings this week, most interesting evidence was given.

The merchants and manufacturers have money, social influence, and votes. The working women have none. It is glaringly unfair that in a question so closely bound up with women's health and lives, the women themselves should be politically powerless.

A. S. B.

AN ANOMALY

Attention has lately been called to the curious position of John Armstrong Chaloner, formerly the husband of Amélie Rives. He is legally insane in New York, but legally sane in Virginia and all other parts of the United States. He cannot control his property in New York, and has to have it managed for him by guardians, while all the property that he owns elsewhere he can manage for himself. Mr. Chaloner must feel something like Tom Reed's daughter, Mrs. Katherine Reed Ballentine, who reminded the Maine Legislature the other day that in California for the last six years she has been a full-fledged citizen and a voter, but when she returned to her native State of Maine she finds herself relegated to "the humble class of lunatics" and other persons held incompetent to cast a ballot.

In thirteen States a woman has now the legal right to vote for President of the Republic; but by crossing an imaginary line she may find herself unable to vote even for the smallest of the officials who are to control her liberty and spend her tax-money. Such a situation is too ridiculous to last. Lincoln said that the country could not continue half slave and half free. No more can it go on forever with the women half enfranchised and half unenfranchised.

A. S. B.

ANONYMOUS PATRIOTISM

(From Christian Science Monitor)

A full-page advertisement, in two colors, addressed to Iowa farmers, setting forth that "Woman Suffrage Means High Taxes," and bearing at its foot the inscription, "This Advertisement Paid for by Popular Subscription Among Patriotic Iowans," appeared not long since in publications in the State named. An appeal made by a private citizen having failed to bring out the names of the "patriots" who paid for the advertisement, the problem involved has been brought to us. As we see it, women are enemies of the liquor traffic. Give them the franchise and they reduce the public revenues from that traffic. This is how suffrage affects taxation. And this leaves the natural inference that the "Patriotic Iowans" who paid for the advertisements are probably people whose business has suffered from prohibition. It is all very simple, and very patriotic.

Half Minute Moods

LOVE OF LIBERTY

By Alice Duer Miller

From New York Tribune

We need, said Mr. Root the other day, more men who "love their liberty so much that they are willing to give liberty to others, as well as claim it for themselves." The suffragists discovered a long time ago that that is what we need. Last year in the State of New York was found over a half a million of such men; but alas, Mr. Root was not among them.

Some love Liberty with passion,—
Or are always saying so,—
But they love her type and fashion
Of a thousand years ago.
The contemporary lady
They think very low and shady.
When she calls they answer "No."

INTELLIGENT WIFE

"Quick, hand me that satchel!" cried the physician, "a man just telephoned me in a dying voice that he couldn't live without me."

"Wait," said his wife, who had taken up the receiver, "that call is for your daughter Edith."

THE DEADLY CHAIRMAN

From Stray Stories

"What is the hardest part of your work as a lecturer?" asked the toastmaster.

"As a rule," replied the professional speaker, "the hardest part of my work is waking the audience up after the man who introduces me has concluded his remarks."

NEW DANCE STEPS

From Washington Star

"What picturesque variations you have introduced into your dancing!" "I am entitled to no credit," replied Miss Cayenne. "What you call variations were the efforts of my partner and myself to quit stepping on each other's feet."

NOT LIKE HIM

At a party one evening a very pretty girl said to Sargent, the famous painter:

"O, Mr. Sargent, I saw your latest painting, and kissed it because it was so much like you."

"And did it kiss you back?" asked the artist, gravely.

"Why, no; of course not!" was the astonished reply.

"Then," said Mr. Sargent, "it was not like me."

TOO MUCH FOR HIM

Miss Gillot: "There goes Professor Fox, the great scientist. I'd give a good deal to know what mighty problem he is thinking of now."

Professor Fox (ruminating): "Let me see; I was to get three yards of tape, a pound of butter, order the coal, pay the butcher and get some medicine for the baby. I wish Mrs. Fox would attend to these matters herself."

PUZZLED

From New York Times

Friend: "I suppose deafness is a source of annoyance to you?"

Deaf Man: "Occasionally. Last night, for instance, I danced with a most charming young lady, and I would give a good deal to know whether she compared my dancing to a 'zephyr' or a 'heifer.'"

DIPLOMACY

"Before we were married," his wife complained, "you always engaged a taxi when you took me anywhere. Now you think the bus or the trolley is good enough for me."

"No, my darling. I don't think the bus or the trolley is good enough for you. It's because I'm so proud of you. In a taxi you would be seen by nobody, while I can show you off to so many people by taking you in the bigger conveyance."

MOTHER KNEW

From Boston Post

A young doctor in a Maine town was called one night by an old farmer to his first case. The patient was the farmer's son, who was lying on the bed in much pain. The young medico threw out his chest and said:

"This should cause you no alarm. It is nothing but a corrustified exegesis anti-spasmodically emanating from the physical refrigerator, producing a prolific source of irritability in the perpranial epidermis."

The farmer looked at him and replied:

"Just what I said; but his mother thought it was a stomach ache."

NOT NOTED FOR TRUTH.

Lije Williams was haled to court to answer a complaint arising out of a broken bargain. Among the witnesses called was one Steve Collins.

"Mr. Collins," said the examining lawyer, "you know the defendant in this case, do you not? What is his reputation for veracity? Is he regarded as a man who never tells the truth?"

"Waal, I can't say that he don't never tell the truth," replied Steve, "but if he wanted his hogs to come to dinner he'd have to git somebody else to call 'em!"

EDISON FIRE-PROOF

From Judge

Thomas A. Edison says he never found the time to be tempted. Ever try stepping on a tack when walking the floor with both twins?

A REPLICA OF MAN?

(From Denver News of Jan. 26, 1917)

So that's how it came about. The woman in the case had nothing to do with the final result. She was just a counter, not more than a replica of a man. She was docile and obedient, and did what she was told by her lord and master to do, as has been her wont since cave days!

This is not our deduction or dictum. It is what is set forth in amplified detail in "The Woman's Protest," the official organ of the "antis."

We, with a large share of the nation, had been going on the supposition that woman's antipathy to slaughter had had much to do with the result of the presidential election. Candidly, we have been offering some explanation and apology for this view that was supposed to control the woman vote in the Western States; and at the same time the hostile East has assailed us as mollycoddles due to the woman vote and the woman schoolma'am.

But, taking the word of the anti-suffrage expert, the result would have been the same without the woman vote. Listen: "The woman's vote is a duplicate vote; a miniature, an echo of man's vote; possessing no independent political power, and unable to reward its friends or punish its foes. While it cannot be used as a lever to effect the 'emancipation of woman,' it may be used as a tool for the enslavement of men by other men."

To support this contention, an elaborate chart is supplied, giving the vote cast in twelve double suffrage States and the votes in twelve "single blessedness" States. And this table is made to prove that the women voted as the men voted, and it was nothing but a sort of doubling-up process. For instance, the Colorado abstract is put as follows: Vote for Wilson, men, 113,910; women, 64,966. Total, 178,816. For Hughes, men, 65,173; women, 37,135. Total, 102,208. Leave out the woman vote and the ratio for Wilson would be about the same. See!

But where, it may be asked, did these figures come from? Here at home at this moment we do not know how the women voted in Colorado as distinct from the men.

The answer is that Illinois was taken as a basis for the whole set of figures, as well as the deductions drawn from them. Illinois is the only State that counts the men's and women's ballots separately. The statistician found that in the latter State the women voted pretty much as the men did. "He kept us out of war" did not have much effect with the Illinois women, ergo, women being all drawn from a single mold, what they did in the "sucker State" they did in Colorado and California and in Utah!

There is "another guess" coming. The hypothesis is all wrong. It looks as if the enemy was hard pressed for argument to build a house of cards upon such a flimsy framework.

SQUARE DEAL FOR WOMEN

(From the Ohio State Journal)

The Keating resolution offered in the lower house of Congress is in the right direction. It proposes that civil service examinations should be open to all citizens, without regard to sex; that there should be a square deal for women in the public service, and that appointments and promotions should be made upon grounds of capability alone. Equal pay for equal work is also provided for in the resolution. This is reaching up to high ground in the social and industrial situation. The time is ripe when women should be favored with at least as good conditions for making the race of life as men are. The resolution should pass and it will be a grave reflection upon Congress if it doesn't pass. That women should be handicapped by the law is a disgrace.

Oh, the stirring and rough and impetuous song—
The song of the heart that dares,
That keeps to its creed and gives no heed
To the faces that Fortune wears!
That heart that laughs when the foe is met,
And thrives and fires at taunt and threat,
And finds no toiling or travelling long
For the sake of the good it bears!

—Kansas City Star.

SHE KNEW

From Boston Post

"When Arthur proposed to me he was so excited he couldn't speak."

"But how did you know he wanted to marry you, if he couldn't speak?"

"Well, he was down on his knees, and I knew he wasn't looking for a lost collar button."

DOOR OF OPPORTUNITY

From Birmingham Age-Herald

"A man cannot always tell when he reaches the door of opportunity." "That may be true, but the fellow who tries every door he comes to will open one sooner or later."

ENTERPRISING FISHES

Little Elizabeth and her mother were having luncheon in a restaurant, and the mother, who always tried to impress facts upon her young daughter, said:

"These little sardines, Elizabeth, are sometimes eaten by the larger fish."

Elizabeth gazed at the sardines in wonder, and then asked:

"But, mother, how do the large fish get the sardine tins open?"

MERELY A MATTER OF TIME

THE STRUGGLE

Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit Free Press

Life is a struggle for peace,
A longing for rest,
A hope for the battles to cease,
A dream for the best;
And he is not living who stays
Contented with things,
Unconcerned with the work of the days
And all that it brings.

He is dead who sees nothing to change,
No wrong to make right;
Who travels no new way or strange
In search of the light;
Who never sets out for a goal
That he sees from afar,
But contents his indifferent soul
With things as they are.

Life isn't rest, it is toil,
It is building a dream;
It is tilling a parcel of soil
Or bridging a stream;
It's pursuing the light of a star
That but dimly we see,
And in wresting from things as they are
The joy that should be.

ADOPTING IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE

(From the Ohio State Journal)

The Ohio House has passed the bill giving women the suffrage at presidential elections by a vote of 72 to 50. That was right. The House did itself credit by giving so good a majority. No member who voted for the bill will ever regret it. As the days and years pass, he will find his vote in harmony with the true evolution of government. It is in support of the realization of a truth and a life that must gain the ascendency in human affairs.

Some people think the ballot should not have been restricted to presidential elections. Perhaps not, but it is a step forward, and that is a big thing. Growth is the process of nature. Edmund Burke, the great statesman, said: "Whenever we improve, it is right to leave room for further improvement." The present bill is leaving room for that improvement, to be occupied when the time comes and the people are ready. It will not be wise to defeat the present bill because it does not go far enough. It goes far enough probably for the present. It suits the people, they favor it and want it put into the form of absolute statute.

THE DESERTED HOME

By Alice Duer Miller

From New York Tribune

We take pleasure—sincere pleasure—in announcing that the anti-suffragists are going to give a Fête de Vanité. We don't know just what this is, but it seems to be something which justifies even the most womanly woman in leaving her home.

During the past campaign the antis used a cartoon which represented a home-coming laborer and his little child, standing in a deserted house. On the table was a message from the wife and mother, reading, as nearly as we remember, "Gone to a suffrage meeting."

It seemed very, very sad; but if the message had read, "Gone to a Fête de Vanité," it would have been all right.

LIKE THE DEVIL

During a Bible lesson a teacher was trying to explain the parable of the tares.

"Can any of you tell me of any person like the evil one who sowed the tares?"

A hand instantly shot up.

"Well, David, what person do you say?"

"Please, ma'am, my mother."

"Why?" asked the teacher, in astonishment.

"Because," answered he, eyeing his patched trousers, "she sews tears."

RELIEF FROM DULLNESS

From Birmingham Age-Herald

"My poor woman," said the settlement worker, "what ca. ' do to relieve your distress?"

"Can you sing, ma'am?"

"Why—er—a little."

"I wish you'd sing some of the new ragtime songs, ma'am. Me and my husband ain't been to a cabaret in two years."

Nurse (to young husband): "Beautiful ten-pound baby, sir."

Young husband (getting things mixed in his excitement): "Glorious! Am I a father or a mother?"

PROGRESS ON REYNOLDS BILL

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer)

The Ohio House of Representatives meets its first important test of fidelity this afternoon, when the Reynolds bill to grant women of the State the right to vote for presidential electors is scheduled to come up for passage. Both sides of the House are pledged by their party platforms to equal suffrage. To reject this measure would constitute a repudiation, for which no Democrat or Republican can care to answer to his constituents.

Happily, there is no indication that the House will fail to meet its obligation in this respect. So far, its work has been highly satisfactory. Credit for this belongs with members of the House as well as active suffrage workers who at Columbus and elsewhere have been insisting that a pledge is a pledge, whether given by an individual or a party.

From the House the suffrage measure will go to the Senate and then to the Governor. There should be no question of its approval in both quarters. The Senate is bound by the same pledge that binds the House. The Governor is under no less binding an obligation. He, as well as representatives and senators, was elected upon a platform declaring for equal suffrage.

APPROVING SUFFRAGE

(From the Ohio State Journal)

We note in the reports that the Republicans in the Legislature are generally in favor of the measure providing for woman suffrage. Why cannot this be said of the Democrats? What is the sense in putting this reform off any longer? We will have to come to it some time, and in a very few years it will be no pleasant recollection of any member of the Legislature that he voted against woman suffrage. And, indeed, it might be a pleasant recollection when the women get to voting that he did. The women are going to have a voice in the coming elections, and no temporizing now will exclude them from it. Who wants to occupy a place in the band-wagon as it moves along in the triumphant procession had better jump into it now, so as to participate in the coming triumphs. Far better to do that than lag along in the ranks of defeat.

A PROPHECY

By Victor Gaege Kimbert

You said I must stay in my own four walls,
And you've locked the door and hold the key;
Without is the moat and the dungeon drear,
And naught but death can set me free.

But no bars nor bolts can encage the soul,
I am still my own, I must live my life,
Though the waste and war of the friction scar,
I must be myself in the endless strife.

Not endless, nay, for a sun shall rise
O'er a race of women brave indeed,
Who little by little have won the fight,
And find their bodies and spirits freed—

Freed not from material bonds alone,
But from every thought that harbors wrong,
From all that enslaves the race today,
And closes the door of life to song.

POOR BABY!

The inventor of a new feeding-bottle for infants sent out the following directions to mothers:

"When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under the hydrant. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled."

LEFT IT TO THE WOMEN

Mrs. Bacon: "I don't think the streets are nearly as clean as they used to be."

Mr. Bacon: "Of course not. Just see what short skirts you women are wearing now!"

LUCKY CHOICE

From New York Times

"I tell you, old man, Angy is a bright girl. She's brains enough for two."

"Then she's the very girl for you, my boy."

LINCOLN FIRST PRESIDENT TO FAVOR CAUSE

Announced Views as Early as 1836 and Never Changed—Always Fought on Side of Justice—Women Not Forgotten In National Crisis Today

A nomination paper for Representative of Sangamon County, Illinois, dated June 13, 1836, contained a clause unique for that period. It said that the candidate favored admitting to suffrage all citizens who possessed certain qualifications, "by no means excluding females."

The declaration was written by Abraham Lincoln, and he won the position he sought.

All his life, Lincoln was a pioneer. His boyhood was spent in undeveloped country where the family did its part in preparing the land for future years. Blazing a trail whenever they moved from one place to another, the Lincolns covered many miles; and when the boy was but seven years old, he found himself a new settler in one of the newest parts of the country, the State of Indiana.

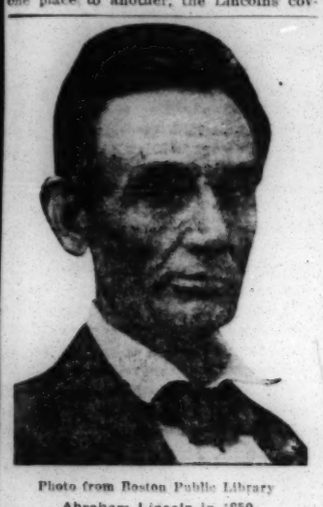

Photo from Boston Public Library
Abraham Lincoln in 1859

It was natural, then, that Lincoln should have been the first President to declare publicly in favor of votes for women.

The story of Lincoln is well known to every American. Born on Feb. 12, 1809, at "Rock Spring Farm," Kentucky, the boy grew up a hardly woodsman, learning to hunt, care for the crops and split rails. His education, though desultory, was effective, and he became an acknowledged leader in the little school.

He was especially good in spelling, and so willing was he to prompt his less able companions that the master was accustomed to turn him out of doors during spelling lessons. On one occasion the school was threatened with an all-night session because the pupils failed to spell correctly the word "defied." Around the class the word went, and half around again, each pupil spelling with a "y." Just as it came to Polly Roby, a favorite of Abe's, his head appeared at the open window behind the master, with a finger at one eye and a large wink in the other.

Polly responded nobly, and school was dismissed.

Lincoln was still very young when elected to the Illinois Legislature; and it was during his service there that he and Daniel Stone issued one of the first protests against the system of slavery in the South. It was a bold thing for the young Representative to do; for at that early date, to be an abolitionist, even in the North, meant almost social ostracism.

In 1839, the young lawyer met Mary Todd, and became a suitor for her hand. Engaged in the same pursuit, he found his future political opponent, Stephen A. Douglas. It is said that upon being asked which she preferred, Mary Todd laughingly answered, "The one that has the best chance of being President." And she chose Lincoln.

Perhaps she was serious when she made the reply. It is hard to tell. But it is certain that it was Mary Todd, or rather, Mary Lincoln, who saved her husband from political oblivion when he was offered the governorship of the Territory of Oregon. It was a tempting proposal in many ways, and Lincoln was inclined to accept, but when he submitted the question to his wife—for he always considered her in decisions, victories and disappointments—she urged her husband not to bury himself in what was then the Northwestern wilderness.

When the news of his election to the Presidency of the United States was brought him on the evening of Nov. 6, 1860, Lincoln hurried to his wife, saying: "Mary, Mary! We are elected!" And thus Mary Todd's judgment was vindicated.

The story of the Civil War, Lincoln's re-election and assassination need no comment; but the principles for which he worked and died were the same that inspired that early statement which placed him unequivocally on the side of woman suffrage. Though the nomination paper of 1836 is the only record of a public endorsement, yet there is no indication that his views ever changed. On the contrary, everything points to the conclusion that his convictions remained unshaken.

Today we are facing a great national crisis. Since the administration of Abraham Lincoln, no President has been called upon to exert more tact, patience and sympathy. Yet, in the midst of his busy life, the President did not forget the cause of the unemancipated class of the country today, but took time to send a congratulatory note to Mrs. Catt and another to Gov. Frazier on the late suffrage victory in North Dakota.

The principles set forth by Abraham Lincoln, the first President of the United States to declare publicly for the rights of womanhood, are alive today, and it is right that we should think of him at his birthday season as one of America's greatest suffragists.

COLLEGE TRAINS MOUNTAINEERS OF LINCOLN'S REALM

Cumberland Gap Seat of Democratic Institution for Rail-Splitters—Many Earn Own Way and Go Back to Teach in Rural Homes

Lincoln Memorial University, located in Cumberland Gap, where Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee touch sides, will celebrate the great President's birth with a Congress marking the twentieth anniversary of the institution. Prominent speakers from leading cities of the East and Middle West will gather to pay tribute to Lincoln.

The university was founded by O. O. Howard, a former Governor of Vermont. It aims to train the mountain youth so that they can go back from college and help the people who cannot attend.

Not only from an educational standpoint can the university be regarded as a hope for the future of the mountaineers of the Cumberland Gap region, but as a sociological vision it is even more alluring. Character building is the fundamental principle upon which the founder, General Howard, based his idea. He realized that not a mere acquisition of academical facts would uplift the mountain people, but that independence, purposeful labor, self support and the conservation of morals and health were as necessary as the three R's. He took into consideration that the student who went back to his mountain home would carry with him the influence of the university's teaching, not only as it related to his mental development, but to his moral standards as well.

The students are in dead earnest.

It is one of the pledges required of incoming students who are to earn their own way that when they have completed the course they shall return to their mountain homes and teach those left behind. So, at the outset, the young men and women are enlisted as social missionaries, and all their college life is in keeping with those high ideals.

The response of the mountain people to the efforts of the university to aid them has proved wonderfully enthusiastic and enduring. Almost without exception, the students go back to their backwood homes determined to build up the country, to spread knowledge they struggled so hard to gain.

There are seven hundred students in the college, boys and girls. The girls have the same privileges and the same instruction as their brothers. There is no sense of humiliation felt by these earnest young men and women, who, for the most part, earn their way through. It is a democratic institution.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By the late Margaret E. Sangster.

Child of the boundless prairie, son of the virgin soil,
Heir to the bearing of burdens, brother to them that toil;
God and nature together shaped him to lead in the van,
In the stress of the wildest weather, when the nation needed a man.

Eyes of a smouldering fire, heart of a lion at bay,
Patience to plan for tomorrow, valor to serve for today;
Mournful and mirthful and tender, quick as a flash with a jest,
Hiding with gibe and great laughter the ache that was dull in his breast.

Met were the man and the hour—man who was strong for the shock—
Fierce were the lightnings unleashed; in the midst he stood fast as a rock.
Comrade he was, and commander, he who was meant for the time,
Iron in council and action, simple, aloof and sublime.

Swift slip the years from their tether, centuries pass like a breath,
Only some lives are immortal, challenging darkness and death.
Hewn from the stuff of the martyrs, writ in the star-dust his name,
Glowing, untarnished, transcendant, high on the records of Fame.

EXPLAINING MOTHER'S PICTURE

By Helen Brayton

He was a Prosperous Person, rather assertive, yet a man of sentiment; the chivalrous protector of his own womenfolks, ready to do everything for them, even their thinking; somewhat given to promulgating views smacking of antiquity; and fully persuaded concerning certain Divine intentions. He was kindly withal, though he mistook prejudice for reason, and never suspected the limits of his mental vision. In exuberant mood the Prosperous Person had gathered his family and one or two remote kin to celebrate Christmas at the dear old homestead on the farm of his boyhood.

To be sure, the farm itself had greatly deteriorated in the passing years, until rescued from its abandoned character. It was no longer what it had been when a barefoot boy went down the lane to bring the red cow back to the red barn at milking time. The red barn had faded into limbo in search of the red cow; a windmill flourished powerful arms in the "spring" lot; the pasture was now a sunken garden; and in the middle distance a group of buildings with a background of acres rolling to meet the horizon represented the farm estate of the present. Not that the Prosperous Person was not still a practical farmer, only the scene of his intensive agricultural labors was in a section of Wall Street where he specialized in assorted live stock, principally lambs.

The dear old homestead was a dear old humbug as to name, for it had been so built upon and built around that the kitchen, with its big stone chimney, was the only remnant of the original farm house. Even the kitchen's humble origin was lost, for it was now the library, lined with low book cases, splendid in rugs and costly furniture. Over a carved Florentine mantelpiece hung "Mother's" picture, an enlargement of a photograph taken before the art was highly developed. The picture was the joint Christmas gift of the wife and daughter of the Prosperous Person.

The Christmas feast ended, the family gathered around the great fireplace in the library. Stretched at ease in a big lounging chair, smoking a choice cigar, the Prosperous Person regarded his womankind affectionately; then, glancing at Mother's picture, burst forth into reminiscence.

"I declare, how Mother's picture brings back the time when I was a little chap, working from morning till night with my six brothers and my sister! Sis didn't do so much, she only helped mother around the house. I tell you, there was no sitting around the fire in winter. Why, we were up before 'twas light, and at work by six o'clock—"

Uptodate Daughter interrupted the sufferings of childhood long enough to ask, "I suppose you had your breakfast, and Grandma got it for you. What time did she get up?"

"Why— she had to be around about four o'clock to get the fire started, for father always wanted a hearty breakfast for him and us. But, as I was saying, it was hard to get up so early of a cold morning, and sometimes we'd have to go out to the woodpile for chips to hurry up the fire, though Ma and sister usually tended to that. And we had to help Pa with the chores around the barn, and then get ready for school, and have to wait sometimes for Ma to put up our lunch if it was a stormy day. I tell you, it was tough on us."

"Yes, indeed," interpolated Subdued Wife. "I don't see what your mother and sister were thinking about."

"That's so; but it didn't happen often. Ma was really as good as she could be; but then, of course, on wash day, she was kind of hurried. I suppose we children did make the wash big. But I can remember she would be through when we got home from school, and was just scrubbing up the kitchen. Then she'd give us a bite, and Pa would come in hungry and want an early supper."

"No eight-hour day for women in those times," murmured Uptodate Daughter. "What did Grandma do in the evening?"

"Seems to me she used to get the stocking basket out and darn our socks, or do some sewing. Pa used to smoke his pipe, and go to bed early, because we fellows who worked were tired and glad to turn in. But Ma was a grand woman; there's nothing like her these days. Why, sometimes we'd have the minister to tea. Pa liked to talk to him, though we children didn't understand much that they were talking about. But I knew what he said to Ma. He used to say he never ate such pie and cake as she made anywhere else. Then he used to talk about ministering to a servant of the Lord, and about looking to the ways of the household, and eating not the bread of idleness. That I didn't understand, but he always said it before he took another piece of pie."

"How lovely of the good man to praise her so!" filled in Subdued Wife, while the Prosperous Person rekindled his cigar.

"Yes, it was, for she couldn't do church work and get to meeting much; but you ought to have seen the pies and doughnuts she made for the preacher's donation party! We young ones used to hang around until Ma handed out something for us. I shall never eat such doughnuts again;" and the Prosperous Person sighed plaintively. "Ma certainly was a good woman, so different from the kind we have nowadays,—no frills, no ideas about wanting hired help, no notion she was equal to a man, and setting up her own opinions. She was the real old stock."

"Let me ask you a question, father. I never knew Grandma, she died so long ago. Is that picture a good likeness?"

"Well, it does seem a little strange. You see, we weren't used to seeing her dressed up and sitting with her hands folded. She knew it was her place to be busy around the house, and she was always at work, especially after sister died. She was the real true old-fashioned woman. Yes, I must say the picture isn't quite natural, I don't know why."

"I'll tell you why," remarked Uptodate Daughter incisively. "It's because you almost never saw your mother when she wasn't working like a slave. Don't interrupt me. You thought it a great thing for her to be the mother of a big family, to wash and scrub, and darn and sew, and make pie for the minister as a reward of merit. Now you know why the picture doesn't look natural, for you never saw your mother at rest except at her funeral. No more talk of the old-fashioned woman! You've just got to mend your ways, and be a new-fashioned man. Votes for Women for you as well as me. You owe it to your mother as a recompense."

The Remote Kin said piously and thankfully, "We wish sainted Eliza could hear this." The Subdued Wife gave a timid smile of approval, and the Prosperous Person looked as if he had seen "Mother" from a new point of view.—The Woman Voter.

BUSINESS WOMEN

Mary O'Toole, Attorney & Counsellor at Law Is Making a Name in Washington

Among the women of the Capital who are prominently connected with the work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association few are forging ahead more successfully than is Miss Mary O'Toole, Attorney and Counselor at Law, President of District of Columbia State Equal Suffrage League, and active member of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, of which she is one of the two feminine members.

Miss O'Toole was "born in Ireland—many and many a year ago," as she herself declares, with a beaming Irish smile which belies the last statement.

During the suffrage campaign through Maryland of Miss Lola C. Trax, of the Just Government League, she was ably assisted by Miss O'Toole. In a picturesque old prairie wagon the ladies made a tour of the State, stopping for a day or two at each town and village along their route, and to the consternation of many of the inhabitants giving suffrage talks. No part of the United States probably is more conservative along suffrage lines than Calvert County, Md., but as a result of the suffrage campaign many friends were gained for the cause, where at first open hostility was encountered. Miss O'Toole is a forceful orator, and can marshal her facts and figures with legal ability. The greatest factor, however, in her success as a public speaker is her ability to amuse an audience, and drive home a plain fact with a witty anecdote.

Miss O'Toole became a naturalized American citizen in 1900, and for a number of years was the official stenographer of the Surrogate's Court of Steuben County, N. Y., being the first woman to receive the appointment. Later, while employed in the government service at Washington, she took up the study of law, graduating in 1908. Shortly after she was selected by the officials of the Forestry Service to go to San Francisco to help establish for the government the branch office there.

In 1909 Miss O'Toole opened a law office in New York City, but after four years there, returned to Washington. Last June she became an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and within six months was unanimously appointed by the Board of Directors as

Attorney Mary O'Toole

Vice-Chairman of the standing committee of courts, prisons and reformatories—the first woman to be so honored.

Notwithstanding all her legal lore, Miss O'Toole is delightfully unaffected in manner, and known to her suffragist friends as "Molly O'." She is prominently identified with the work of the newly-formed Suffrage Federation of the District of Columbia, of which she is an officer, and is actively engaged in furthering the cause of suffrage for the capital city, as well as suffrage for the nation.

No stronger argument for suffrage without sex-bias can be found than the success of young women like Miss O'Toole.

BONDS OF SMALL MUNICIPALITIES IN DEMAND

Southern and Western Cities Have No Difficulty in Marketing Bond Issues For Permanent Improvements—Increasing Resources Turn Investors Toward Municipal Bonds

The healthy demand for municipal bonds continues to grow steadily. The retrenchment which a weak and unsettled general market brought about during the last weeks of December and in January is clearing away, and the steadiness of the market, in spite of the diplomatic break with Germany, indicates that the general public is again buying more speculative investments.

Firmness all along the line in conservative bonds has continued to be an outstanding feature, with a continued strength in municipal offerings. There has been no great surplus in the hand of bonding houses which market these securities, and the rapidity with which they have been absorbed has brought a decrease of from one-fourth to three-eighths per cent. in the net return on most municipal bonds.

Southern and Western Bonds Favored

The current issue of the Financial and Commercial Chronicle shows that interest rates of under 5 per cent. are much more acceptable than they were a year ago. Its discussion continues:

"Probably the most interesting development in this market during the past year has been the increasing popularity of bonds issued by road districts. At the present time practically all road district bonds from Southern States, especially West Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana, are selling at prices netting the investor from 4.60 per cent to 4⅞ per cent. Prior to 1916 a 5 per cent. basis seemed to be the dividing line—that is, there was very little market for road district bonds netting less than 5 per cent. Bonds of road districts and general county obligations in the same State are today selling on income bases nearer together than ever before. This increased demand for road district issues is probably due to the fact that a number of the Southern States realized the advantage of issuing serial bonds for road purposes rather than long time single maturity issues."

Still Want Four Per Cent.

Although there is evidence of willingness on the part of investors to accept less than 5 per cent. return, there are still comparatively few who care to take less than 4 per cent. This is seen in a comparison between the sales of bond issues from municipalities which offer them at a reasonably high rate, and those of the larger Eastern cities, which expect to pay less than 4 per cent.

BONDS OF SMALL TOWNS POPULAR

Bond buying seems to be particularly agreeable in the West. The New York Evening Post suggests that this is due, in some measure to growing interior resources.

"One direction in which the savings of the West are turning," says the Post, "is toward investments in tax-free bonds. The bankers of the small towns which are issuing bonds freely for improvements seek to conserve their deposits by selling the bonds at a distance; but bond houses which are sending the bonds back to the issuing communities and offering them in small denominations at a small premium, find a ready sale. For the average Western town a tax-free 4½ per cent. bond is as good as a 6 per cent. farm mortgage, which is taxable, and being in small denominations, the investor with moderate means is able to buy, and does so.

"The investor naturally has a predilection for the bonds issued by his home community, and bond houses are finding that they can thus dispose of their purchases at a good profit. With the indisposition to enter on new enterprises and the tendency toward conservatism in view of possibilities of an after-war such as bonds and mortgages, are being sought for idle money. Little country banks pay 4 per cent. on time deposits, but these deposits are taxable under the law and it leaves small profit for the investor. These investments, of course, drain the bank deposits, and so are not encouraged by bankers; but the investing public is working out the matter itself."

STANDARDIZING BONDS

The postal department has some interesting comment upon the sort of bonds which are acceptable as securities for the postal savings deposits. It has been found that increasingly large numbers of banks and bond dealers are co-operating in furnishing legal opinions and other aids in establishing the legality of bond issues. In especial relation to municipal bonds is the question of how far a community may go in borrowing money under a law which empowers it to borrow money only to pay debts. Of course, no municipality cares to lose the prestige which its bonds will have by being acceptable as postal savings securities, and consequently a very strict standardization of this class of securities is likely to result.

BOND ISSUES AND PROPOSALS

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle gives the sales of bonds during January as follows:

"Sales of municipal bonds during the month of January reached a total of $36,128,366. The temporary loans negotiated last month amounted to $46,300,000, including $41,750,000 revenue bonds and bills and corporate stock notes of New York City. Loans put out by places in the Dominion of Canada in January totaled $2,529,371.

"The most important and largest sale made last month was by the city of Philadelphia on the 8th, when three issues of 4 per cent. bonds, aggregating $12,774,200, were disposed of. This amount was made up of $4,974,200 5-year, $5,300,000 30-year and $2,500,000 50-year bonds. Of the first issue, $4,974,200 was awarded at 101.177 and $1,000 at 102. The second issue was placed at prices ranging from 102.686 to 103.25, and the third issue at from 103.067 to 103.75. The aggregate of bids received was $52,309,500 and the total premium received was $281,098.62. Other large issues disposed of during January, and the price realized in each case, were as follows: State of California, $1,000,000 4s at 104.775; Cleveland, Ohio, $600,000 4½s at 109.057; Cook County, Ill., $1,000,000 4s at 100.738; Everglades Drainage District, Fla., $3,500,000 6s at 95.73; Fairmount, W. Va., $760,000 4½s at 101.812; Houston, Tex., $410,000 5s and $835,000 4½s at 104.101; Kansas City, Mo., (3 issues), $540,000 4½s at 107.929; King Co., Wash., $250,000 4s and $250,000 4¼s at 100.25; State of Maryland, $600,000 4s at 102.127; Okmulgee Co., Okla., $800,000 5s at 105.515; Rochester, N. Y., $1,875,000 4s at 103.759; Shreveport, La., $486,000 4½s at 102.283, and Warm Springs Irrigation District, Ore., $750,000 6s at 95.25."

Among the recent issues and proposals for bonds are:

San Francisco, Harbor Improvement, $1,000,000, 4 per cent.

Lakewood, Ohio, Park $45,000, 4½ per cent.

Muskegon Heights, Mich., Water, $50,000, 4½ per cent.

Steubenville, Ohio, School, $35,000, 4½ per cent. ¼

"The report of the State treasurer, covering the biennial period ending Nov. 30 last, indicates that Colorado's credit today is greater and its indebtedness less than two years ago," says the Rocky Mountain News of Jan. 30.

"The outstanding indebtedness of the State showed a decrease of $438,788.81 at the end of the two-year period. This represents the difference between $4,732,881.78, the total of State warrants and State bonds outstanding, and $4,294,092.97, the total of warrants and a bonded indebtedness outstanding Nov. 30, 1916.

Taxes derived from the State levy for general purposes amounted to $4,604,538.80 during the biennial period.

"Inheritance taxes broke all records."

Kansas and Wyoming have lately paid off the whole of their State debts.

TO STANDARDIZE SCHOOL TERMS

Bureau of Education Wants all States to Adopt 160 Day Terms—Issues Interesting Comparison of Present Requirements—Growth of High Schools

The present average number of days of school attendance throughout the nation is 137.7, according to a bulletin just issued by the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department. Some States require a minimum school term of 60 days, while others call for 180 days.

Four States, Louisiana, Alabama, Rhode Island and Georgia, have no minimum requirement laws, but one of these, Rhode Island, has for over ten years maintained the longest average term in the United States. While the minimum number of days required is almost invariably much less than the actual average number of days in the school term for the State, a majority of the States still report many schools unable to meet even the low minimum requirements. Within the past three years, 12 States—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming—have added from 10 to 60 days to the legal requirements of a minimum school term.

Some of the factors that have operated in favor of a longer school term, aside from the general awakening of public opinion, are the phenomenal growth of the public high schools, the development of State financial aid for weak districts, equalization funds, and penalties for not maintaining a minimum term required by law. The growth of the public high schools has tended to lengthen the term in the elementary schools by setting up standards of admission by certificate or examination, which can ordinarily be met by grade schools with a term of at least eight months.

In answer to an inquiry from the Commissioner of Education, over one-half of all the State Superintendents have expressed a willingness to co-operate in securing a uniform 160 days' term for all schools, rural and suburban.

NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN OPPOSED

Madison, Wis.—The Senate Committee on Education and Public Welfare on Jan. 31 took up Senator Bray's proposition to forbid the employment of women between 11 P. M. and 6 A. M. Under the present law employers are prohibited from using woman labor more than a certain number of hours each week, but they are given the right to fix these hours either by night or day.

WE are so used to woman's position that we do not realize its effects until we see how man would look politically inferior and economically dependent. That brings it home!

"JONATHAN'S NIGHSHIRT"

A Highly-Amusing One-Act Farce by

Ferdinanda W. Reed

is bringing this home to audiences with constantly increasing success. (Four characters; simple living room setting.)

Order from Woman's Journal. Royalty for each performance, $5.00. Price per copy, 25 cents, per set of five for production.

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MILWAUKEE GETS STARTED ON MUCH NEEDED PLAN

Checkerboard Street Scheme Soon Rendered Useless by City's Growth; Milwaukee to Build Inexpensive, Harmonious Dwellings for her Citizens —River-front Development Offers Opportunity for Attracting New Settlers

CITIES READY TO ABANDON HIT OR MISS PLANNING

Fifty-two millions of people in the United States today live in urban and suburban areas. It is this fact that makes city planning of such great importance. A large percentage of these millions are inhabiting poorly-constructed homes on narrow, blind streets; the results of lack of forethought on the part of the builders of our American cities.

Planning Becomes Science

Fortunately for the city dwellers of the country, the science of city planning is drawing to it more and more college graduates of expert training and high ideals. These men will try to remedy existing evils of construction in the large cities, and will advise smaller communities how to avoid mistakes, and urge them to look into the future before jumping ahead with plans only partially matured.

Milwaukee's First Layout

As an example of a fine opportunity neglected, the city of Milwaukee may be cited. In 1835, Mr. Bryon Kilbourne arrived in Wisconsin from the East and laid out the first plan of Milwaukee. He used the checkerboard system, that is, the streets crossed each other at right angles. Four public squares were included in the plan as breathing spots for the people. This layout was adequate for a small town of 40,000 inhabitants, but it precluded a normal growth.

Narrow Streets

First, because the streets were too narrow for the increased traffic which was bound to come. Now that street cars and automobiles play such a large part in our transportation, streets that were ample half a century ago are absurdly overburdened in 1917 and hinder development by clogging traffic of all kinds. Under the cross street system, the city was slow to develop westerly from the lake front because the main streets ran from north to south, and it was most difficult to induce people to spread out beyond the main street farthest west. Real estate men stated that important north and south avenues acted as barriers against the western movement of realty values.

Diagonal Roads Help Growth

By 1858 several large diagonal streets, such as National, Fond du Lac and Forest Home avenues, were built to counteract the disadvantages of the checkerboard lay-out. These have for the most part been preserved, and are now under the care of the County Highway Commissioners. While these roadways have been of service in aiding communication between Milwaukee and the suburbs, they have serious defects. Very few have satisfactory approaches to the heart of the metropolis; none of them have sufficient width to meet modern needs; and, with one exception, none of the county roads have street car lines. The Chicago road is 80 feet wide, while Fond du Lac Avenue is only 66 feet across.

Dr. Werner Hegemann, in a report submitted a year ago to the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and several leading Milwaukee civic organizations, urged the city to secure for diagonal roads rights of way of from 120 to 150 feet, before widening becomes prohibitive in expense.

Lake-Front for Parks

The most prominent feature of city planning undertaken in Milwaukee has been the development of a creditable park system. A conflict between the park planners and the harbor planners threatened for a time to hinder the growth of the park system, but when men who took particular interest in the parks offered to sacrifice sections of [illegible] park lands near the lake front for the sake of obtaining a better harbor, the conflict was smoothed over. The high bluffs along the water front furnish ideal park sites, and will probably be used for that purpose. Dr. Hegemann in his report says: "Park locations of a kind similar to those on the lake front are found along the upper Milwaukee river, and should be secured before misdirected investments destroy their beauty."

Growth and Housing

Milwaukee's growth may be used also to show the pressing need in American cities for comprehensive, foresighted housing of the middle and working classes. As a result of the checkerboard planning already mentioned, which acted as a deterrent to outward growth, thousands of immigrants on arrival had to take the best quarters they could find, namely, tenements in the heart of the city.

Build in Outskirts

The problem for Milwaukee now is to provide homes at reasonable prices in the outlying areas, and to supply good, cheap transportation between the factories and the homes. A Homes Company, similar to the one in the neighboring city of Kenosha, might be incorporated by the manufacturers of the city, who possess the necessary capital to purchase the building sites. This company could prevent the unfair raising of the valuation of the outlying building lots by private real estate concerns, which boost the price of land when they discover the inevitable growth of the city in area and population. After securing the land at reasonable rates, building would then be rushed by the Homes Company on a wholesale scale. The individual tenant would then be able to rent a house in the suburgs at a figure within reach of his means.

Shape of Lots

In the original plan of Milwaukee, house lots measured 50 feet in width by 150 in depth. As the city grew, it was found that the people could not use lots of this size, and the width was reduced to 25 feet. This made a long, narrow lot, ill suited to good housing. "Lot crowding," the erection of three houses behind one another, became common. Another result was the narrow, high tenement. The aim in both cases seemed to be to fill up the whole area, leaving little or no room for play and garden space.

TREELESS STREET, MILWAUKEE

Such Streets Exist in Other American Cities. Up-to-Date Planning Condemns This Lack of Trees

Houses in Rows

If proximity is necessary, experts believe the housing problem is best solved by building attractive homes in long, low structures in rows about an open court. This gives each family a feeling of seclusion, and at the same time assures light and air from two sides. There is much less danger from fire in a low building, owing to the ease of egress. Many big concerns are recognizing the wisdom of home-building for their men, and use the very latest models. The Remington Arms Company in Bridgeport, Conn., has built several score of houses, two stories high and commonly of stone or stucco exteriors.

MILWAUKEE'S UNEVEN SKY-LINE

Need of Harmony

While it is inadvisable to construct a group of dwellings of identical architectural style, a certain degree of harmony may be obtained. Nothing, perhaps, has contributed so much to the wretched architecture of American cities in the last fifty years as the individualistic freedom practised by each owner, irrespective of how his house harmonized with the adjacent buildings. Sections of our cities, even in the districts of the wealthy, are proof of a deplorable lack of a sense of visual beauty. Some of our colleges have built without thought for unity of structure. Harvard is a case in point. It is true that her buildings were erected at various periods, which fact may offer some excuse; but a visitor from Chicago University, where other conditions prevail, probably receives a surprise on seeing for the first time the variegated, motley array Harvard presents.

Grouping Residences

One other phase of housing which calls for emphasis is the proper grouping of residences with regard to the factories and social activities of the people. The ideal situation places the factory or mill within comfortable walking distance of the home, but in very large cities this is out of the question. The schools, churches and clubs of the artisan ought surely to be near the home. It is a first-rate plan which features the schools and churches by making them the centre about which dwellings cluster. Attractive roads, trees and shrubbery along the walks go far to brighten the daily trip to and from the centre. Due prominence given to the community centre results in neighborhood pride and the fullest use of the centre.

Understand Common Aims

The same report sums up the need for better grouping thus:

"In order to secure architectural qualities in a residential neighborhood, some understanding of common aims, style, material, color and height must be developed, and this understanding must go hand in hand with street planning, planting, set back of houses and their relation to public buildings, and the abandonment of the monotony of the cross street plan. Well proportioned vistas, open spaces, generous and well-considered planting, curved roads, all help to enhance the beauty of the residential district."

The Milwaukee river presents an opportunity for creating beautiful buildings and roadways. Upon the right development of the river front Milwaukee's future largely depends. If the work is well done, people will hasten to settle; if it is done in a haphazard, careless way, visitors will go on to other more attractive places.

River Front Development

Today the river constitutes a part of the city harbor, but within a few years it may very likely come to pass that Milwaukee will enlarge its harbor on Lake Michigan, and so have no further need for using the river industrially. Dr. Hegemann pointed out the unusual opportunity to improve the river front by the erection of harmonious buildings. He suggested that the ten draw-bridges over the river be made permanent structures, allowing passage for pleasure boats, and that a broad road be made along one bank, with buildings on the opposite bank rising right up from the water's edge. The accompanying pictures show the present skyline on the Milwaukee river, and the appearance of a water front in an Italian city. The Milwaukee view shows buildings of irregular height and heterogeneous design, while the Italian picture shows a simple, unified treatment. The Marshall-Ilsley Bank and the First National Bank have well-built facades, which offers hope that builders of new structures will see their way clear to continue on some definite plan of unified treatment. It is entirely within the realm of possibility to make the river as attractive, in its own way, as a Venetian canal. By taking advantage of her opportunity, as pointed out by eminent advisers, Milwaukee may build a riverway which will be an inspiration not only to her own citizens, but to other cities having the same or similar geographical contours.

The time has passed when cities can believe that any hit-or-miss kind of treatment will satisfy their people. Scientific methods have stepped and will step in to guide our American municipalities to wise, constructive housing and planning.

CANAL GRANDE, VENICE, ITALY

Fine Example of Water Course Lined Harmoniously With Attractive Buildings

EXAMPLE OF LOT CROWDING

A lot 40 feet wide by 75 is considered by authorities to be large enough for a house needed by the average wage-earning householder. The ideal dwelling is a detached one with space about it. To meet this ideal, a house 40 by 40 feet may be constructed, allowing a garden in the front and playground in the rear.

WOMEN'S SIGNATURES HELP FIGHT LIQUOR

Albany, N. Y.—The anti-liquor forces, in their campaign for a constitutional prohibition amendment, are counting on the women as strong allies. Petitions are being circulated throughout the State and have been signed by thousands of citizens, both men and women, for William H. Anderson, the leader of the Anti-Saloon League, is calling upon the women as well as their husbands and brothers. The remonstrance bill, also before the House, would permit women to have a voice in the removal of saloons. The measure would provide that the saloon must move if in a given district 51 per cent. of the residents of voting age—male and female—sign a petition to the court requesting the removal.

And the women are signing the petitions for the passage of this bill in large numbers.

URGES CONTACT BETWEEN FARMS AND SUFFRAGE

First Equal Rights Movement Backed by Rural Population, Present One More Active in Industrial Centers — Reviews Changes Affecting Rural Life since Civil War

By Amelia Macdonald Cutler

The first suffrage movement in America was connected intimately with the abolition and the Women's Christian Temperance movements. In the agitation rural village people and farmers took an active and sympathetic part. The recent suffrage revival has been identified conspicuously with agitation in regard to child labor, commercialized vice and labor legislation for women, all largely products of our industrial conditions. Faith in the efficacy of the enfranchisement of women is renewed by the fight in behalf of these labor day agitations. The zealous recruits to suffrage work are from industrial and urban classes rather than from rural and agricultural classes. Though the National Grange went on record long ago for the enfranchisement of women, and there are undoubtedly, more rural eastern voters who believe in woman suffrage than in the first campaigns, the conviction is a passive one. It lacks aim and force.

It is my purpose to urge a point of contact between rural life and suffrage. Before it is possible to establish a better understanding it is necessary to review the changes that have affected rural life since that earlier manifestation of interest in suffrage.

Industries Supplant Agriculture

The influence of the agricultural districts in our political life declined during the rapid transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an industrial nation, which followed the Civil War. The northern homesteads as well as the southern manors had been built in part by unpaid labor. The farm boys of the North worked at home without compensation until they were old enough to start out for themselves. It was this inexhaustible supply of farmers' sons from the North that saved the Union. Very few of those who lived to be mustered out returned to farm life. The lure of the West and the cities continued to take the most promising youths from the farms. Those who remained with the old folks were confronted with new conditions. The methods of farming were beginning to exhaust the soil; the best timber land was gone; the rise of the price of farm labor and competition with the level fields of the West, where the labor-saving reaper, binder and mower were first used—all this made it more and more difficult for the eastern farmer to get the returns from his labor that he had depended upon. Then between him and the consumer arose stealthily and relentlessly a great horde of middlemen, until, instead of receiving the retail price for his products, he received only 30 or 40 per cent. of the retail price. Sixty per cent. of the cost of our food is distributed between express companies, cold storage plant, grain dealers, commission merchants and retail grocers. The cost of living is higher than it was in the days when the farmer was in direct contact with his customers.

Rural Suffragists

The situation which confronts suffragists is this: Is this discontent, this distrust of cities to be the responsive chord to the pessimism of the antis, who are going to our country people with this message: "The vote of country women is not to be feared. You are good Americans and would vote intelligently. But think of the vote of the foreign-born women, of the selfish rich women, and of the bad women of the cities! They all have time to vote. Then can get to the polls easier. But you, who work early and late for your children and homes, you will have no influence. You will be outnumbered. The country will go to pieces."

Once let this idea take root in the country districts and the progress of the suffrage movement and the welfare of our farm homes is blocked for years by a dark and gloomy melancholy.

Must Study Improvements

On the other hand is hope. It is the exhaustive efforts of agricultural leaders to improve country conditions and to preserve the political integrity of the old farming communities. If our efforts are to be of any avail to our own immediate cause, the enfranchisement of women, we must be familiar with the rural reform movements and become allied with them wherever we can serve.

Renaissance of Farms

Mr. Liberty H. Bailey has stated that the twentieth century would witness THE RISE OF THE PEOPLE ON THE LAND. He believed that there was a world-wide movement of restive, eager searching for a full compensation for the labor of feeding the world. Whether or not this movement has been crushed by the great war, history alone can tell. At least Dean Bailey must be called the leader of the renaissance of country life in America. I say renaissance, for if we can restore our American country life to the dignity which it had in the War, we can do much. I hope that the ebb tide has been reached.

Conditions Change Slowly

Economic conditions are slow to change, and it is upon economic improvement that the superstructure of country life rests. The potential qualities are cultural, spiritual, physical and political. Culturally we hope to revive the love of the beautiful and the serviceable which gave the early Americans the fine Colonial homesteads, the furniture of graceful yet sturdy design, the hand-made carpets, the beautiful patterns of old quilting—those good things which preceded the days of crazy quilts, spring rockers and crayon portraits.

Women on Farms

I have purposely refrained from speaking of the women on the farms until now, because their life is an intricate part of the economic situation. Suffragists have been antagonizing many country voters by laying the blame for the overworked farm wife at the door of the farmer. It lies at the door of mankind. No one who patronizes the milk trust, no one who owns stock in the express companies, no one who complacently and unresistingly partakes of cold storage eggs and chickens or buys Armour beef tallow products disguised as butter, can blame the farmers for letting their wives overwork. In the dairy regions of the eastern States the farmers' wives rise at five o'clock, go to the barn to milk several cows, clean, bake, wash or iron, according to the day's program, prepare a noonday dinner, more dishwashing, sew all afternoon, get supper, milk again, put their children to bed and then go to bed themselves. If there is a little baby it is cradled in a rude crib behind the cows while the mother milks. If it is a small farm the wife has to help feed the stock. It doesn't sound interesting, does it? And yet a Scotchman who had been a schoolmate of Stevenson, and an art student in Paris, and had held a position in the British army which took him to Singapore and India, became a derelict and spent his last days in an American neighborhood as a paper hanger in farm houses. He stayed until his work was done with one family, and then moved on to the next. He had known the creamy and the hard side of life from Singapore to San Francisco. I dare say that he had a standard for comparison. He told me several times during the latter period of his life that the American farmers' wives were the most remarkable women he had ever known, because they did the rough work of peasant women while they preserved the self-respect and intelligent ambitions of the women of the aristocratic classes of Europe. They impressed him as being loyal to their husbands, as willing to give their own strength to their best ideals, as the women of the Primrose League of England.

Suffragists Meet Facts

It is therefore necessary for suffragists to meet squarely the real facts governing the lives of country women. They are not the victims of convention, of masculine egotism, of chivalry or of any other atmospheric effect. They are the victims of economic wrong. Take the case of the production of milk for our great cities. Dairy farming is the most important branch of farming in the East. It concerns everybody in the city and country. Bit by bit the public have been demanding better and cleaner milk. One by one the independent milk dealers have given way to the combined firms of Bordens, Sheffield and Slawson-Decker. The milk sells for 9 or 10 cents a quart. The farmer gets from 3 to 4 cents a quart. Six cents is the charge for bottling and distribution. These operations require only creameries, express companies and labor. The farmers who have capital invested in land, stock, and who perform by far the greatest amount of labor, receive the lesser share of the value of the product. During recent years stables have been changed from dark, disease-breeding catacombs to sanitary whitewashed rooms, but the farmer has not been paid for the improvements. This coming year no milk will be accepted by the milk dealers until it is cooled to a temperature below 60 degrees Fahrenheit before it reaches hearts of the people before the Civil the creamery. To insure cool milk the farmers have had to build ice houses and put up a supply of ice. The milk will be worth much more to the milk dealer; there will be less need of pasteurization. The children of the cities are going to be much healthier this summer. The milk is worth more to the public and more to the middlemen, but less to the farmer, whose cash outlay and better care give the milk the added value. Is this fair? If the farmer were to receive more for his milk he could afford to install milking machines, thus saving the labor of his wife. If the old law of supply and demand were free to work today this would tend to adjust itself. Clearly there is a combination. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law could be made to cover this case if there were the weight of an enlightened public opinion behind it. Before there can be a fair decision the country people affected must have more

Wife Persistent

But what of their wives? As a class I have found them more ambitious and more persistent than their husbands. They have worked and sacrificed for their children until their very souls are taut strings which respond to every touch in behalf of their children and their homes. Let us arouse the rural women in behalf of their homes and their children. And then let us entreat the men to win back their long lost balance of power by doubling the rural vote. What is needed among rural people is class consciousness and leadership. I look to the suffrage movement to develop both.

Backing by Agricultural Leaders

We must first have, of course, the backing of agricultural leaders. With such support behind us it is not inconceivable that the National Grange would send out workers at its own expense to work for woman suffrage. It is not inconceivable that the American Agriculturist would devote much space to "Save the New England Homesteads and Double the Rural Vote." And no member of a State Legislature or Congressman would dare vote against more power for his constituents. Not if they were asking for it in a definite, organized way. He could not go against it, even if in his heart of hearts the farm woman's place was in the barn, and the baby's cradle in the stable.

CITIES RETRENCH ON WELFARE WORK

Kansas City Department Gets Pittance With Which to Inspect Housing Conditions—Has to Abandon Important Duties Owing to Low Funds

Kansas City, Mo.—It too often happens in American cities that when the local government decides to retrench, the cut falls on the health, education and welfare departments. It is poor economy.

The welfare department of Kansas City, Mo., has had its means so cut down in the last five or six years that it finds difficulty in fulfilling its duties, according to the Star.

"The appropriations for the last fiscal year were $147,058; for this year $129,574, the smallest amount since 1910. There will be another apportionment in April, and if the welfare department is given a chance next year, it will be a decidedly novel liberality.

"The results of this niggardly method are, of course, to reduce the usefulness of the board. The staff of workers has been kept far short of what the extensive duties of the department demand. There used to be in Kansas City such a thing as inspection of housing conditions to safeguard the health of the poor. Now this work is being done on a necessarily small scale by the health department; it hasn't one-tenth the staff it needs. The welfare board, in whose scope the housing work belongs, has done none of this inspection for five years.

"The factory inspection department of the welfare board is expected to keep its eye on all the factories of the city. It has less than half a dozen persons to do this. Regulation of the cheap lodging houses has been turned over to the health department, which cannot do the work properly. A glance at some of these places will show it."

"It is the duty of you Rotarians to take a larger part in community affairs and make an effort to raise the moral tone of your city," asserted Allen D. Albert of Minneapolis, one time president of the International Rotary Clubs, at a banquet of the Boston branch on Jan. 30. Newspaper stories exploiting immorality, suggestive billboards and questionable moving pictures were arraigned.

ONE DOLLAR

Owing to the great increase in the cost of paper, which has been directly the cause of about 2,000 newspapers in America suspending publication, many inquiries are coming to the Journal regarding its subscription price.

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